The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6090 第六千零九十號 光緒丁丑年四月念四日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1877. 禮拜二 英六月五號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 4, GLAUCUS, British str., 1647, Jackson, Shanghai 31st May, Tea and General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

June 4, EMUY, Spanish steamer, 222, Francisco Blanco, Manila 29th May, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

June 4, WM. CORES DE VRIES, British str., 334, George Welner, Singapore 19th May, General.—FOOK MOH LOONG.

June 4, ANAZI, British bark, 468, J. Hill, Bangkok 13th May, Timber and Rice.—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

June 4, ARGYLL, British str., 1,271, D. Scott, Calcutta 20th May, and Singapore 29th, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

June 4, FRIEDRICH PERTHES, German bark, 480, A. Kayser, Liverpool 2nd December, Coals.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

June 2, PANOLA, American 3-m. sch., 597, Lunt, Bangkok 13th May, Rice, Hemp, and Lumber.—KIEN TYE LOONG.

June 4, DELTA, Chinese gunboat, Commander L. Ching, Plymouth 22nd February, and Singapore 27th May.

June 4, GAMMA, Chinese gunboat, W. M. Lang, R.N., Plymouth 22nd February, and Singapore 27th May.

June 4, GLENGYLE, British steamer, 1,265, Quartly, London 17th April and Singapore 26th May, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

June 4, PERNAMBUCO, British str., 643, Wm. Hyde, Saigon 30th May, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
JUNE 4TH.

Hydra, German bark, for Callao.
Duna, British steamer, for Swatow.
Glamis, British bark, for Shanghai.
Norna, British steamer, for Swatow.
Mecca, British steamer, for Saigon.

Departures.

June 4, GORDON CASTLE, British steamer, for Shanghai.
June 4, TEHERAN, British str., for Shanghai.
June 4, FERONIA, German str., for Swatow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Glaucus*, str., from Shanghai:—
Messrs. Cheverton and Simonds, and 2 Chinese.
Per *Emuy*, str., from Manila:—
4 Europeans and 19 Chinese.
Per *Argyll*, str., from Calcutta, &c.:—
333 Chinese.
Per *Pernambuco*, str., from Saigon:—
4 Chinese.
Per *Glengyle*, str., from London:—
Mr. P. Derris, 1 European, and 18 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Hydra*, for Callao:—
6 Chinese.
Per *Duna*, str., for Swatow:—
2 Cabin and 60 Chinese.
Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow:—
1 Cabin and 190 Chinese.
Per *Mecca*, str., for Saigon:—
45 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Glaucus* reports left Shanghai on 31st May, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Argyll* reports left Calcutta on 20th May, and Singapore on the 29th. From Singapore to 9 North had light winds and fine weather; from thence to port variable winds and squally weather with rain.

The British steamship *Pernambuco* reports left Saigon on 30th May, and had fresh Southwest winds to Cape Padaran; from thence to Ladrones fresh North-east winds, then light Easterly winds and thick weather to port.

The British steamship *Glengyle* reports left London on 17th April. Leaving London fresh Easterly gales; then thick fogs across Bay of Biscay. The remainder of the passage fine weather. Left Singapore on 26th May at 4 p.m. and had moderate S.W. monsoon till the 31st, then variable and squally weather with rain the remainder of the passage.

The British steamship *Wm. Cores de Vries* reports left Singapore on 19th May. On the 29th experienced very heavy weather from the N.E. blowing nearly a gale of wind with heavy sea; after 24 hours found the ship had not made headway, so on the 30th, put into Leong Loy, on the coast of Hainan, for shelter; proceeded again on the 31st at noon for Hongkong.

The American 3-masted schooner *Panola* reports left Bangkok on 13th May, with light Southerly winds. Was 10 days working down the Gulf of Siam against light South and S.W. winds; after which had strong S.W. monsoon for 24 hours. The remainder of the passage had light variable winds and heavy rain. Have been within 300 miles of port for the last 10 days with calms and light N.E. winds.

The German bark *Friedrich Perthes* reports left Liverpool on 2nd December, and had light winds and fine weather to the Cape of Hope. Anchored at Cape Town to refit iron-work on the topsail-yards, and sailed from there on 7th March, and arrived at Anjer on 25th April; came up China Sea with fine weather till 28th May, then had a N.E. to E. gale for 3 days. On the 21st the captain died, when close to Pulo Sapata.

The British bark *Anazi* reports left Bangkok on 13th May, with moderate Southerly winds to beat down the Gulf of Siam. Clearing the Gulf on the 22nd, the wind then being from the S.W., and freshened to a smart breeze that continue until the 25th of May; then experienced thunder, lightning and heavy rain continuing until Friday, on the 1st of June; after which light variable winds mostly from the N.E.; sighting land on the 3rd, and receiving the pilot the same day, dropping anchor at Green Island on the night of the 3rd, making the passage in 21 days.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(*Per last Mail's Advice.*)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Bellona (s.)	China Ports	Apr. 14
Dronning Louise	Swatow	Apr. 19
Borealis	China Ports	Apr. 20
Cordelia	Yokohama	Apr. 20
Lord of the Isles	Hongkong	Apr. 22
George Shotton	Hongkong	Apr. 23
Stella	China Ports	Apr. 23
May Queen	Hongkong	Apr. 23
Imro	Manila	Apr. 23
Matilda	Hongkong	Apr. 22
Arratoon Apcar (s.)	Manila	Apr. 23
Elmstone	Hongkong	Apr. 24
Andreas (supposed)	Hongkong	Apr. 24
Fangh-a-Balangh	Hongkong	Apr. 24
Madagascar (s.)	Amoy	Apr. 24
Frederick	Manila	Apr. 25
Hamburg	Swatow	Apr. 25

Auction Sales To-day.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
At 12 noon,
American Drills.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM per procuration at FOOCHOW, and Mr. F. F. ELLWELL at AMOY.

RUSSELL & Co.

6m 844 China, 1st June, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. H. BELL in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and the Business connected therewith, CEASED on the 31st December last.

The Business will, in future, be conducted on my own account.

YORICK JONES MURROW,
Proprietor,
by his Attorneys WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds, Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [3m 430

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV OTTO DRISHAUS has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st of January, 1876.

PASEDAG & Co.

1m 769 Amoy, 12th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY opened a BRANCH of our Firm at AMOY in connection with that of Swatow. Mr. M. G. SCOTT will act as our Agent.

LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.

2m 741 Swatow, 11th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at AMOY as AGENT for the Firm of LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.

M. G. SCOTT.

2m 742 Amoy, 11th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY bought the GOODWILL of the late Firm of BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co., and OPENED BUSINESS in the premises occupied by that Firm, under the Style of ROBERT MORE, as SHIPCHANDLER, SAILMAKER, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

ROBERT MORE.

8d 836 Hongkong, 31st May, 1877.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER have been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our FIRM from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai,
16th April, 1877. [3m 590

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND........ 500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.	Ed. Tobin, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20°/. allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20°/. allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

To be Let.

TO LET,
(With Immediate Possession),

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as PARSEE VILLA, situated at ROBINSON ROAD, with Out-houses, Flower and Vegetable Gardens attached, and Gas laid on.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

tf 795]

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE. Possession from the 1st June next.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 6, GOUGH STREET. Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

760 Hongkong, 31st May, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, late in the occupation of The Borneo Company, Limited.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

tf 730 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.

Also,

SPACIOUS GRANITE GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Also,

"FAIRLEA," WEST POINT, late in the occupation of Dr. DENNYS. These Premises are virtually two Residences, the Lower Storey having an entirely separate Entrance and Garden. Gas, Water, Stabling, and Tennis Lawn.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1877. [625

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 519 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 8, WEST TERRACE; Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

528 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1535 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/.) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL..............................£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND...............£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

20, Old Broad Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.

288 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20°/.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1876 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. The Tudor Company to Sell by Public Auction, at the Ice House, Ice House Lane,

THIS DAY,

the 5th June, 1877, at 12 o'Clock Noon, on Account of the Concerned,—

21 Bales of 15lbs. AMERICAN DRILLS, ex "Highlander," all more or less damaged by Sea Water.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Bank Notes or Cheque. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Auctioneer.

860 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 11th June, 1877, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A Small but Unique Collection of ANCIENT SATSUMA and other OLD JAPANESE WARE, the Selection of a Connoisseur long resident in Japan, comprising:—Old Satsuma CUPS, TEA POTS, JARS, VASES, DISHES, PLATES, BOWLS, and FIGURES.

OLD LACQUERED WARE, OLD RED WARE, &c., &c.

Also,

An Invoice of JAPANESE WARE, comprising:—LACQUERED WARE, IVORY INLAID CABINETS and BOXES, IVORY CARVINGS, VASES, CUPS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

861 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 13th day of June, 1877, at 11 o'clock A.M., at H.M. Naval Yard,—

Sundry CONDEMNED NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES and PROVISIONS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

850 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ENGLISH & COLONIAL MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND A FINE GRAND CONCERT PIANO.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 16th June, 1877, at No. 5, Chancery Lane, at 2 P.M.,—

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, consisting of English-made COUCHES and CHAIRS, Canton Marble-top TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, PIER GLASSES, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, WHATNOTS, PLATED and GLASSWARE, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, TOILET TABLES and GLASSES, CHEVAL GLASS, &c., &c.

Also, in Splendid Condition, a GRAND CONCERT PIANO, by Messrs. COLLARD and COLLARD, late Property of the City Hall.

See Catalogues.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. GUEDES, JUN.,
Auctioneer.

863 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF COPE BROTHERS & Co.'s TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

COPES' GOLDEN CLOUD.
COPES' BRISTOL BIRDSEYE.
COPES' SMOKING MIXTURE.
COPES' PEERLESS CIGARETTES.
COPES' BOUQUET CIGARETTES.
COPES' FAIRY CIGARETTES.
COPES' FANCY BRILLIANTS.
COPES' WHIFFS.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1877. [4w 809

FOR SALE.

SEVEN CHINESE HOUSES, situated on QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

A GATLING GUN, in splendid working order.

For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.

593 Hongkong, 18th April, 1877.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 835

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓°/.) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15°/.) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Intimations.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE:—

T. AND D. HENRY'S CANVAS.
WOODBERRY'S American COTTON CANVAS.
MANILA (Santa Mesa) ROPE, Assorted Sizes.
GALVANIZED WIRE ROPE, from 1 inch to 5 inches.
HOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE.
HOTH'S TARRED LINES, from 6 Thread to 24 Thread.
HAMBRO LINES, STICK LINES, SPUNYARN, &c.
FROST'S (English) SEIZING, in Hanks, Assorted.
FROST'S WHITE LINES.
DEEP SEA LEADLINES.
HAND LEADLINES.
PATENT SIGNAL HALLIARDS.
LOGLINES, FISHING LINES, &c.
WIRE SEIZING, Assorted Sizes.
SQUEEJEES. Ship's SCRAPERS.
PORT LIGHTS and DECK LIGHTS.
SIDE LIGHTS and MASTHEAD LAMPS.
Saloon Suspension LAMPS.
GLOBE LANTERNS, Ruby, Green, and White.
MARLINGSPIKES, SAIL and ROPING NEEDLES.
COTTON WASTE.
WHITE FLAX PACKING.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
INDIA-RUBBER SHEETS, all sizes.
WIRE and HAIR TUBE BRUSHES.
CASTOR OIL.
TALLOW.
PEACOCK'S COMPOSITION PAINT.
PAINT BRUSHES, all sizes.
THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON'S PAINTS and OILS.
HUBBUCK'S TURPENTINE.
HUBBUCK'S Pale BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S RAW LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BRIGHT VARNISH.
HUBBUCK'S BLACK VARNISH.
HUBBUCK'S COPAL VARNISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC VARNISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S FRENCH POLISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S RED LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S BLACK PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S YELLOW PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S RED PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BLUE PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BROWN OXIDE PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S FINE PAINTS, in 1lb. Tins.
HUBBUCK'S Patent & White Zinc DRIERS.
AMERICAN BEEF and PORK, in Barrels (200 lbs. each).
Canned MEATS, SOUP and BOUILLI SOUPS, &c.
OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds.
MACKEREL, SALMON BELLIES, and TONGUES and SOUNDS, in Kits.
&c., &c., &c.

978 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE PIANOS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 831 Hongkong, 31st May, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A Substantially-built STEAM LAUNCH, in good Order and Condition.

DIMENSIONS.—Length about 35½ feet; Beam about 6½ feet; Depth below Deck about 3½ feet.

For Particulars, apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

825 Hongkong, 30th May, 1877.

FOR SALE.

PRIME SWEET MILK CHEESE. EDAM CHEESE. AMERICAN HAMS and BACON. Small Kegs SALT PORK and BEEF, SOUR KROUT, in Stone Jars. SALT HERRINGS, in Tins. SPARKLING MOSELLE, $7 per Doz. CHAMPAGNE, Pints, 2 Doz. Case, $10. CLARET, 1 Doz. Case, $2.50.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.

1m 7151

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.

Apply to A. MILLAR & Co.

1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA, F. PEIL,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany).

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper...............$1.50
Neatly Bound...............................$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates subject to a Discount of 20°/. on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.)

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG for Messrs. BOBOKEN, DE BIE, and TORLEY, of ROTTERDAM, call attention to their HIGH QUALITY of their GENEVA.

1m 857 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

FOR SALE.

DANISH BEER,
TUBORGS FABRIKKER,
$7½ per Case.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

2w 858 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Owners of the British Ship "FIFESHIRE" will no longer be RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS incurred by Captain NESS, late Master, and that all Persons supplying goods or making advances to him do so at their own risk.

Particulars of all CLAIMS outstanding are to be forwarded to ROBERT GREIG, Master of the British Ship "HANNAH LAW."

ROBERT GREIG.
Agent for the Owners.

7d 845 Hongkong, 1st June, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S CONSULTING and OPERATING ROOMS will be on the Ground-floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

tf 808 Hongkong, 28th May, 1877.

PIANO TUNING.

MR. A. HAHN, PRACTICAL PIANO MANUFACTURER, REPAIRER, and TUNER, begs leave to inform the Community of Hongkong of his arrival at this Port on a visit, and that he is now prepared to TUNE and REPAIR PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, &c., at MODERATE CHARGES, during his short stay.

Orders left in care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs. CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

789 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable WIDOW, as ATTENDANT on CHILDREN or an INVALID LADY proceeding to Europe. Good References. Address "A. B.," care of *Daily Press* Office.

894 Hongkong, 4th May, 1877.

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong 23rd May, 1877.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies by any First-class Steamers, at CURRENT RATES, payable either here, in London, in Liverpool, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.

3m 777 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Shareholders in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTION for the year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next will be adjusted by the Office, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

4m 675 Hongkong, 1st May, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS,
44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from Hongkong for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.

227 Hongkong, March 13th, 1877.

ORIENTAL HOTEL
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

719 Hongkong, 9th May, 1877.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. AHTON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

435 Hongkong, 19th March, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

GERMAN BARK *IRIS*, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

tf 771 Hongkong, 19th May, 1877.

STEAMSHIP *AMAZONE*.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *INDUS*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, the 30th instant, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 4th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

827 Hongkong, 30th May, 1877.

Intimations.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Cathay* with the next English Mail.

ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.

855 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CATHAY"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.

856 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

THE "FIFESHIRE."

WITH reference to the Notice dated the 1st instant purporting to be signed by Robert Greig, I hereby give Notice that I am the lawfully appointed and legally constituted Master of the above vessel, that I have never been displaced from my command, nor done any act rendering myself liable to be so displaced, and that I repudiate and deny the right of the said Greig to give such notice. He, Greig, is Master of the ship "HANNAH LAW," which does not belong to the same Owners as the "FIFESHIRE," and had no authority for publishing such Notice. All Debts due in respect of the "FIFESHIRE" will be duly discharged by me, and I caution the Public from being misled by the unauthorized and wholly unwarranted Notice in question, which so far from protecting the Owners of the "FIFESHIRE," is calculated to prejudice their interests.

M. R. NESS,
Master of the British ship "FIFESHIRE."

859 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

JUST landed, ex "HOPE" and other late arrivals, an Invoice of GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by BOURKE, in Pints and Quarts.

100 Cases HENNESSY'S BRANDY, 1, 2, and 3 Star.

An Invoice of HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS, and TURPENTINE.

CANVAS HOSE, OILMAN'S STORES, and a variety of other Goods.

ROBERT MORE,
late BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.

840 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000; EQUAL TO $555,555.55.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 48, Bonham Strand,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [tf 852

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glengyle* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 A.M. TO-DAY.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

7d 862 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship *Argyll* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

7d 854 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP *TEHERAN*.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the Steamers *Hydaspes* and *Surat*, from London, and *Indus*, from Calcutta, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 9th instant will be subject to Rent.

ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.

853 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *PRIAM* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 31st May, 1877.

Goods undelivered after the 7th June, 1877, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

832 Hongkong, 30th May, 1876.

GERMAN BARQUE *A. E. VIDAL*, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

WIELER & Co.,
Agents.

824 Hongkong, 30th May, 1877.

BARQUE *HOPE*, FROM LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

803 Hongkong, 26th May, 1877.

BARQUE *CHINAMAN*, FROM LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

778 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"FAIR PLAY."—Probably the result of a mistake. The firm is a most respectable one, and would scarcely have sent the wrong one intentionally.

"A. E. S."—Received.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 5TH, 1877.

It is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of the *London and China Express*, that the Home Government has under its consideration the suggestion made by the Chamber of Commerce, and which found almost universal favour in this Colony, that a British dollar equal in weight and fineness to the Mexican should be minted in England for circulation here, in the Straits, Saigon, the Treaty ports of China, &c. The evils of a defaced and variable currency have so long pressed upon Hongkong, and have given rise to so much inconvenience and so many disagreements that it is some comfort to hear that the question is even under consideration. The arguments in favour of the step proposed are so numerous and indisputable, the benefits to be derived from its adoption so obvious and unmistakeable that there is some room to hope that the result of the deliberations of the Home Government will be in accordance with the wishes of the British and foreign residents out here. It matters little whether the dollar is minted in England or India, so long as it is up to the required standard and the supply is constant. If the idea is adopted, however, it will certainly be advisable for the British Minister at Peking to come to an arrangement with the Chinese Government to issue an edict against the defacement of coins. If a law to this effect were stringently enforced, we should then very soon obtain a clean British currency, and get rid of the manifold disadvantages caused by the chopped dollars. The replacement of the Mexican by a British dollar here and in neighbouring countries would, moreover, tend to improve British prestige in China, and remove a long-standing reproach to the Colony. Now that a certain portion of the mercantile community has given in to the threats of the Canton Cotton Guild, and made a recommendation in favour of rendering chopped dollars a legal tender, the coinage of a clean British dollar has become more than ever desirable. We believe there would be very little difficulty either in the Chinese getting rid of their chopped dollars or in the native authorities making them refrain from defacing the new coins. Nor is there any doubt about the reception a British dollar would meet. It would be welcomed without hesitation in almost any part of the Central Kingdom, as well as here and in the Straits Settlements. That the Home Government will arrive at a decision on the subject quickly is sincerely to be hoped, as the question is an old one, which ought to have been settled years ago.

MR. J. LAWRENCE HAMILTON, whose letter on "Art in Hospitals" appeared in yesterday's issue, is one of those gentleman with a hobby who are becoming so numerous in these days. Prompted no doubt by the best intentions and a genuine desire to alleviate the lot of those who are compelled to become inmates of hospitals, he nevertheless manages to make his scheme appear ridiculous. The idea in itself is not a bad one, for the hospitals in most of the large towns of the United Kingdom and elsewhere are very dreary and comfortless-looking buildings. The furniture of the wards is usually of the plainest and cheapest character, and the bare whitewashed walls and curtainless windows are not inspiriting to gaze upon, especially—as often happens—when a patient has been used to the comforts of a good home. It is rarely indeed, however, that the hospitals or those who support them can afford to supply anything beyond mere necessaries to the patients, and hence it is not to be expected that the wards should be otherwise than bleak and desolate looking. If the public choose to come forward and, by the exercise of a little liberality, gladden the eyes and cheer the hearts of poor sufferers by decorating the walls of the hospitals with some good steel engravings and a few inexpensive ornaments they will do some real good. Some hospitals are already supplied with pictures and flowers contributed by kind hearted and unostentatious people. The recovery of patients often depends as to its length or otherwise upon their surroundings; they languish amid gloomy influences and revive under cheering agencies. To any scheme having for its object the enlivening of institutions the atmosphere of which must necessarily be depressing, the support of the public will not be wanting. There is much real sympathy with suffering in every British community, and it is never difficult to raise funds to alleviate affliction. But it is a very different thing that MR. LAWRENCE HAMILTON aims at. He wishes apparently to convert the hospitals in museums. He talks about the acquisition of "plate, bronzes, carvings, bric-a-brac, old armour, china, sculpture, ornamental clocks, fancy glass," &c., &c. This is surely most absurd. In the first place, large sums of money would be necessary to carry out such a scheme, and in the second place the money could be much better applied. There are scores and hundreds of patients taken to hospitals both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies whom sickness has been the means of reducing to destitution, and who when they are convalescent but still weak have to go forth penniless to recommence the battle of life. It would be far better to raise a fund out of which a small donation could be given to such patients for their immediate necessities than to fritter away large sums on articles of *vertu* which would be wholly unappreciated by a very large proportion of those they were intended to delight and instruct. In spite, however, of his liberal subscription it is highly improbable that MR. LAWRENCE HAMILTON's idea will ever be carried out in its entirely.

The Legislative Council will meet to-morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

Mr. R. Jardine has been unanimously elected a member of the Jockey Club at a meeting held at Newmarket.

The two Chinese gunboats *Gamma* and *Delta*, which left Plymouth on the 28th February last for Tientsin, arrived here yesterday. The former is commanded by Commander Lang and Lieutenants Powell and Young. The latter by Commander Ching and Lieutenants, Hopkins and Hext. They are of equal tonnage, and each carry a 38-ton gun in the bows similar to those in the *Thunderer*, two 20-pounder Armstrong guns, two 12-pounder breach loading guns, and two Gatling 10-chamber 45-inch guns. They have twin screws, and are 40 nominal horse power, but can be worked up to 310. These two, with the *Alpha* and *Beta*, which arrived here some time ago, complete a series of four unarmoured gunboats which Mr. Campbell, the agent in London of the Imperial Chinese Customs, was authorised to procure in England. The gunboats arrived yesterday are developments of the *Staunch* principle of mounting a heavy gun in a small vessel specially adapted for its reception. But while the *Alpha* and *Beta* carry a 27½-ton gun each the *Gamma* and the *Delta* are each armed with a 38-ton gun, having a calibre of 12½ inches and an initial velocity of 1,500 feet per second, and capable of penetrating 18 inches of armour. This is the most powerful ordinance yet afloat, for although a couple of guns of the same weight are mounted in the fore-turret of the *Thunderer*, they burn a smaller powder charge, throw a projectile 100 lbs. lighter, and exert considerably less energy in foot tons. These two gunboats were built by Messrs. Mitchell & Co., on the Tyne, from the designs of Mr. Rendell. They are each 400 tons, draw 7 feet of water aft, and have tripod masts. They at present fly the British flag, and will do so until delivered up at Tientsin.

We note from the Customs Returns that the steamer *Glenartney* took 15,615 piculs of tea, and the *Tartar* 13,670; the cargo of the *Gleneagles* was 22,279, and that of the *Loudoun Castle* 22,544 piculs. The four steamers, therefore, have taken 9,882,934 lbs.

The Japanese Government are, it appears, buying foreign steamers, probably with the object of facilitating the transport of troops to crush the insurrection. We hear that the *Gadshill* has already been sold to them, and they are now in negotiation for the purchase of two more steamers.

A private telegram has been received from Singapore announcing that the two first tea steamers had arrived at that port within the same hour. The *Loudoun Castle* left at eleven p.m. the same night, and the *Gleneagles* at five a.m. next morning, giving the former ship a start of six hours.

The Japanese ambassador at Berlin has just been married to Fräulein von Bade, the daughter of a Pomeranian nobleman. The civil ceremony was performed at Berlin, but none of the Evangelical clergy there would bestow the blessing of the Church on the union of a Christian with a Buddhist. The religious sanction was therefore sought at Bremen, and was given by Dr. Manchot, Minister of the church of St. Rembert in that city.

One of the signs of the good effects of the late march of our troops into China may be seen (says the *Rangoon Gazette*) in the fact of the Rev. Mr. Stevenson having penetrated as far as the scene of Margary's tragedy all by himself without any molestation. He is so much impressed with the utter absence of any danger, that his return to England by the steamer *Mandalay* is with the view of bringing out his wife and family and taking them along with him into China, the field of his Christian labours.

The band of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment will perform the following programme this evening:—

Grand March	"Heroique"	Schubert.
Overture	"Les Deux Journées"	Cherubini.
Selection	"Belisario"	Donizetti.
Valse	"Chants du Ciel"	Strauss.
Selection	"Masaniello"	Auber.
Vocal Galop	"Queen Victoria"	Hecker.
	"God Save the Queen."	

E. P. HUSEY, Conductor.

Return of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 30th May:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Thursday	Holiday	Holiday
Friday	41	214
Saturday	40	228
Sunday	36	Sunday
Monday	47	356
Tuesday	38	288
Wednesday	34	297
Total	242	1,378

EQUESTRIANS UP THE PEAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Some of the pedestrians towards Victoria Peak last evening were witnesses of a most exciting scene, which nearly ended in a catastrophe. A little below the Police Station at the Gap, a silver grey pony on which a gentleman was riding towards the Peak, took fright, shied, and plunged off the road down the hill at a fearful gallop. The rider gallantly kept his seat and pulled his horse in just in time to save a break-neck fall, and attempted to regain the road at an almost perpendicular leap, when the reins broke and he fell off. The pony again bolted down-hill, and for some time it seemed certain he would come to destruction. He cooled down, however, and was eventually captured and led down the road without injury.

It is the opinion of all who observed the occurrence that the road to Victoria Peak is a most injudicious one for riding, especially on a skittish animal and when there is much traffic on the road.—Yours, &c. E. O.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

SUPREME COURT.

June 4th.

IN ADMIRALTY.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN SMALE.

IN RE THE "ROSINA."—MOTION FOR THE SALE OF THE VESSEL.

The Attorney-General instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the promovants, Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., the holders of a bottomry bond; and Mr. Kingsmill, instructed by Mr. Dennys, appeared for the master, Captain Hansen, intervening.

The Attorney-General continued his argument. He said a mariner was not precluded from entering into a contract with a third party, and on this point the American and English law were the same. According to the law of England it was unquestionable that the master could not put himself in priority to the bond holder. He was personally liable for the bond he had personally given. With regard to the *lex loci*, the *loci contractus* was in Sydney, and with regard to a transaction on a vessel in a foreign port, it was admitted that a vessel-of-war entering a harbour to some extent carried the laws of her nationality with her, but not completely, as was admitted by the law officers of the Crown in the Admiralty circulars regarding slavery; but with regard to merchant vessels, in a case like that of the *Rosina*, the law of Sydney would prevail over American law, supposing there were any difference. By the law of England the holders of the bond were absolutely entitled to the preference, and by the law of both England and America they were entitled to have the decision of the court in accordance with the *lex fori*. The court had not to consider the relation between master and owner, as the law did not bind the master's hands; he was entitled to enter into contracts with third parties. This was his case, and he submitted the authorities he had produced were sufficient to support it.

Mr. Kingsmill replied, and contended that the same point did not arise in the cases cited by the Attorney-General as arose in this case. The right to claim his wages adhered to the captain and he could never divest himself of it, either by American or English law. The master was only agent for the owner, and how could the holders of the bond say they took authority through him and yet at the same time say he was not entitled to the benefit the law gave him when entering into the contract by which he became agent? His right of priority was a thing inherent in the contract through which any derivative title the holder of a bond might have must derive. He had a lien on the vessel and could not part with it; how then could the holder of the bond take it from him? Having referred to authorities, the learned counsel concluded his argument.

The case was then adjourned until half-past ten on Thursday, when the master will be examined.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

4th June.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

OBSTRUCTING STEAMERS.

The remanded case, in which Chan Aping and eleven other runners, were charged by P.C. 31 with boarding the steamship *Diomed*, and obstructing her fairway on Friday last, came on again.

Mr. Ng Achoy appeared for the first, fourth, eighth, and ninth prisoners.

Mr. Ng Achoy remarked that he would like to know under what ordinance the charge was brought and what was the charge.

Mr. Russell said the charge was obstructing the fairway of the steamship *Diomed* on her arrival and boarding her.

Mr. Ng Achoy said he understood the *Diomed* was not a coasting vessel, she having come from Liverpool. He supposed the case came under the Harbour Ordinance 1 of 1862.

Mr. Russell—Then you dispute jurisdiction.

Mr. Ng Achoy—No, I do not wish to dispute jurisdiction.

Mr. Russell told Mr. Ng Achoy that the case would also come under the charge of disorderly conduct, under section 6, sub-section 2, of Ordinance 12 of 1856, and section 12, Ordinance 14 of 1845. He would be very glad to inform a lawyer new from home on his first case.

P.C. 31, called into the box and cross-examined by the Chinese lawyer, said all the prisoners were coming down from the steamer. He saw some going up, but he could not recognise any of them; and he could not when the first, fourth, eighth, and prisoners came down, all being mixed up together; but he was certain they came down, and he arrested them as they were leaving the vessel.

Inspector Grimes said that the steamer passed close to the Police Chop, and as she passed a great number of the boarding-house boats went alongside, making a great noise. A great number of runners went on board, and, P.C. Young being on the starboard side, he sent from the Chop P.C. 31 to the port side to arrest those who rushed from P.C. Young. Great numbers came rushing over on the starboard side from P.C. Young, and P.C. 31 arrested the prisoners as they left the vessel in two boats. He could not say if the prisoners were those he saw boarding the vessel but they were in appearance like the prisoners.

In reply to Mr. Ng Achoy, witness said all the prisoners were in the boats alongside the steamer.

Mr. Ng Achoy—But my question refers only to the first, fourth, eighth, and ninth prisoners.

Inspector Grimes—When I say all the prisoners, I of course include your clients. In reply to further questions, he said the boats were all hanging on to the ship. There might have been some boats passing at the time. There might have been some passengers leaving the vessel. The prisoners—all runners—he was sure were all alongside.

Water-Police Constable Choy Achoy, coxswain of the boat with P.C. 31, gave corroborative evidence, and after some remarks for Mr. Ng Achoy the prisoners were called on to find security in $25 each for one month.

The remanded case, in which Lung Aming and three others were charged, the first and third with boarding the steamship *Diomed* on Friday last before she anchored, and the second and fourth with obstructing the steamer, came on again, when the first was fined $5, the third $1, and the second was discharged.

The remanded case in which Chan Tim Kwai and six others were charged by P.C. 62 with attempting to board the steamship *Douglas* and causing an obstruction, came on again.

Mr. Ng Achoy appeared for the first, fourth, and sixth prisoners.

After some evidence, the prisoners were all discharged except the fourth prisoner, who was ordered to find security in $25 for one month.

FIGHTING.

Tsang Sze and two others were charged with fighting. It appears the third took a job under an estimate they sent in jointly and refused to allow him to work. The third was discharged, and the others were sent to 21 days' hard labour each.

THE MACAO BURGLARY.

The case of Chun Aaz came on again to-day. Acting Inspector Lindsay stated that he had no further evidence to produce at the present time, but he was aware that a communication had been made to the authorities at Canton. The case was further remanded till 11th inst.

BEFORE CHARLES MAY, ESQ.

MORE FIGHTING.

Ng Ayung and Ng Ako, two chair coolies, were found fighting at the Harbour Master's about a fare. The first was discharged and the second fined $2.

Pun Ayan, a hawker, was fined $2 for fighting in Tank-lane.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Askew, a seaman, was fined 25 cents for drunkenness.

U Alai, a coolie, was charged with stealing a drawer from the shop door of the Kwong Fuk Lung in Sey-ing-poon. The prisoner admitted the charge, and was committed for trial.

ASSAULT.

Chung Akam, a boatman, was fined $2 for assaulting another boatman on the head because he was remonstrated with for pushing in his boat.

PICKPOCKETS.

Wan Acheong, a chair coolie, was sent to three months' hard labour for stealing a $10 note and six $1 notes from a seaman belonging to the Spanish steamer *Patiño*.

Chun Atsoi, a hawker, was sent to three months' hard labour for picking the pocket of one Tai Ahing of $1 at the Yow-mah-tee.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ., AND JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

THE TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

Wong Atai, a widow, was brought up again to-day to answer the charges:—Firstly, of bringing into the Colony one Man Ayan, a girl aged 17 years, for the purposes of prostitution; and, secondly, for purchasing a girl named Chin Acheung for the purposes of prostitution. Several witnesses were examined, and the prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, three months for each offence.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

(*Via Suez.*)

LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION IN BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, 1st June.

A great Liberal demonstration has been held at Birmingham, at which Mr. Gladstone challenged the Government to test the opinion of the country on the Eastern Question by a dissolution of Parliament.

THE WAR.

The news of the recapture of Ardahan by the Turkish troops is officially confirmed.

HONOURS FOR SIR HARRY ORD.

Sir Harry St. George Ord [formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements] has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE WAR.

LONDON, 3rd June.

The Danube is falling rapidly.

Active operations are going on round Kars.

Greece is doubling her army, and summoning the reserves.

The rumours of the conclusion of peace continue.

SHANGHAI.

The effect of the depreciations of silver is not confined to India Council drafts, and rates of Exchange between China and London. In the *Peking Gazette* of the 14th May, the Governor of Kirin reports that "much suffering has lately been entailed upon the soldiery in that province by the depreciation in the value of the silver, and the rise in the cost of the necessaries of life." He begs accordingly that a squeeze of Tls. 32 per thousand, which has been hitherto customary, may be stopped.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 18th May refers to a curious difficulty which has arisen with reference to the place to be assigned to the present Emperor in the genealogical record. His name should naturally follow that of his predecessor; but by the terms of the act of adoption he was raised to an equality with the late Emperor by being declared his adoptive brother! How then can he follow, where he is equal? We can imagine what an awful difficulty this must be to a people for whom ceremonial has such importance as it has with the Chinese.

The *Shunpao* writing on "the Woosung and Soochow Railway," mentions Mr. Morrison's recent visit to Soochow, which it understands was made with a view to see the officials about surveying such a line, and that the course is likely to be past Kading and Taitsan. It further understands that the material of the present Woosung railway is likely to be transported to Formosa, and that a more substantial road will be laid in its place. Expatiating upon the convenience and expedition of railway travel, it goes on to remark that all these advantages will be available between Shanghai and Soochow in "a year or more," when the line to Soochow is completed. There is no doubt the Chinese are seriously contemplating such a line, and it is reported that they are talking of trying to borrow Tls. 12,000,000 for the purpose. But we fear the work will hardly be finished in a year.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 14th May gives a condensed tale of adventure which would furnish material for a book if it could be elaborated. The hero is a certain Corean, who states that he ran away from home in 1859, on account of a scarcity prevailing in that year, and obtained employment in Chinese territory. Last year, however, he declares that he was captured by banditti and forced to join their band. Subsequently he escaped and seems to have set up on his own account with some deserters from the main body. Eventually he was caught by some Chinese soldiers while out in search of food. It all reads very much as though he were one of the turbulent gold-diggers who give the authorities so much anxiety in Kirin; and who vary gold digging with freebooting when the weather is unfavourable, or the monotony of their occupation becomes tiresome. However, the man is a Corean, and under the extraordinary agreement between the two countries, he will be handed back to his own Government, who view emigration as a crime.—*Daily News.*

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 27th April.

HOME POLITICS.

Another exciting week has passed since the date of my last letter. Several home topics of the first domestic importance have claimed the attention of Parliament, but with these the foreign resident in China will not take much interest. That impracticable Irish Home Rule faction had a field-night in the Commons, which resulted in a melancholy *fiasco*. When the Irish clamoured for justice, every body knew that they meant equal rights of citizenship with the English and Scotch, and the soundness of their claim could not be disputed. They obtained emancipation, the disestablishment of the alien church, and the land bill, and having thus achieved every right and privilege they could possibly aspire to, they invented Fenianism, which not being found to answer, because of its tangibility, they sought for a mythical grievance, and conceived Home Rule. If the leaders of the movement know what they want, which seems more than doubtful, they manage to keep the knowledge to themselves, and there can be no doubt that their simple object is to keep disaffection on the simmer, by way of a platform whereon to organise that political discontent to which Ireland is so prone, to the end that loud talkers may find employment for their lungs instead of their hands. This organization is being carried on at present with extreme industry, not only in the House of Commons, but in the large boroughs where Irish labour abounds. In the House itself, the faction ostensibly lacks all principle, and votes like one man for any party or any question, if a consideration can be obtained in exchange favouring their precious hobby. Nay more, they actually strain and pervert the rules of debate, avowedly and ostensibly to obstruct legislation, no matter of what nature, with the idea that England will let them go as Pharaoh did Moses. In the constituencies, the Irish vote is equally "solid." The other day an election took place at Salford, a Conservative and a Liberal being pitted against each other. The Liberals made sure of the seat, particularly as they had squared matters with the Home Rulers who helped them with 1,500 votes. The electors would not have it and carried the Tory by above 300. Consequently when the Home Rule debate occurred the other night, both Liberal and Conservative leaders vied with each other in denouncing it, and I am sorry to say that Mr. Gladstone did not come off quite clean.

The motion, I should explain, was only for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the matter, but the Home Rulers could not explain what plan it was they wanted. If they sought a constitution, the Irish people would assuredly reject it. For, if by Home Rule is meant an Irish Parliament dealing with local Irish questions, what will come within its purview? No foreign policy, no question referring to the relation of the Romish Church and society, to education, or finance, or taxation, or electoral reform, or commercial legislation. What, then, will be left? Why, such matters of local administration rather than legislation as may be trusted to representative county boards or municipal authorities. Is that what Irish agitators mean by Home Rule? If so, is that what will content the people of Ireland, whose minds they have inflamed on this subject? Is it what will make them cease to feed fat their ancient grudge against every vestige and shadow of the English connection? If it be merely this that is wanted—if it be merely demanded that we shall help the Irish to have local control over Private Bill legislation, or more efficient representative local government and administration—then we can honourably help them to gain these ends.

There are some acknowledged defects in the jurisdiction of the Irish courts of law, and in the country administration which the Government will be glad to remedy if the Home Rulers will present a bill adapted to such an end. Yet they not only decline to do so, but actually oppose the ameliorations suggested. The end of it was that the motion was lost by 417 to 67 votes. Only thirteen English and Scotch members voted in the minority, leaving fifty-four Irish votes out a total of eighty-four.

AFFAIRS IN PERAK.

Last night in the House of Commons, Mr. Lowther, in answer to Sir Charles Dilke, said it was quite true, as reported, that arrangements were being made for the deportation of Sultan Abdullah from Perak to another portion of her Majesty's dominions, and that Sultan Ismail had also been assigned a residence under supervision. Authority would meanwhile be exercised by Sultan Yeoof, who was the person referred to in October, 1875, by Sir William Jervois as heir presumptive to the throne of Perak, as possessing peculiar energy and activity, and as having expressed a desire to live under British rule. Further papers in relation to the Malay States would shortly be laid before Parliament. It was also quite true that the Maharajah Lelah had lately been convicted and executed in Perak on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch. There was no foundation for the rumour that before his arrest a promise was made to him that if he surrendered his life should be safe.

THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.

On Wednesday last, the Chinese and Japanese Ambassadors and Madame Wooyeno, with Dr. Macartney, Mr. Lane, Mr. M. Nagasaki, and other secretaries and *attachés* to the Embassies, visited Highbury New Park College. The Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Kelly, the Hon. H. G. Roper Curzon, Rev. C. C. Domville, Mr. Reed, C.B., M.P., Mr. Samuda, M.P., the Imperial Commissioner of Japan, and several other distinguished men, and a number of ladies, had accepted Dr. and Miss Kinns' invitation to meet them. In the reception rooms were exhibited some excellent drawings by the pupils, also some beautiful microscopes and other philosophical apparatus, with which the company were very much pleased. In the course of the evening Dr. Kenns delighted his friends with a peep at the moon through a large reflecting telescope, and gave a short account in the lecture-room of the spectrum analysis, illustrated with some brilliant experiments. The music of the evening was under the management of Mr. Joseph Kingham, which not a little gratified the illustrious visitors. His Excellency the Japanese Minister has placed in the College the sons of two noblemen of high rank.

MR. POPE HENNESSY AND THE WAR OFFICE.

I hear that Mr. Pope Hennessy, the Governor of Hongkong, has given offence to the good people at the War Office by some suggestions he has made regarding the military establishments of the Colony. I imagine that the point must have reference to the military contribution. It really appears monstrous to me, that the War Office should seize a full mile frontage of the best land in Hongkong, should escape all municipal rates, and should make the colony pay £20,000 per annum besides for the maintenance of a force solely meant and adapted to protect Imperial interests in China and Japan. In the first place, the open ports which this force protects are competitors of Hongkong, and in the second place, if the force were removed, disturbances would arise at those ports to the great advantage of Hongkong.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Czar has suddenly removed the veil which he has been for some time using as a mask. The first thing known, was the simultaneous intimation in both Houses of Parliament that Government had received two telegrams, one from Mr. Layard, our Ambassador at Constantinople, to the effect that the Russian Chargé at that city had received instructions to announce the suspension of diplomatic relations with the Porte; the other from Colonel Mansfield, our agent at Bucharest (the capital of Roumania), stating that a small detachment of Russian troops had arrived there that morning. Next it was intimated that 17,000 Russian troops had crossed the Pruth and that the entire Russian army was in motion. Then came the Czar's manifesto, issued upon his reviewing the troops at Kischeneff, and dated last Sunday. This document is exclusively addressed to Russia, and contains the inevitable declamatory platitudes which might be supposed. Then followed Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the Powers. A very clever document indeed, but purposely silent on four all-important points. 1. It omits to say that all endeavours to maintain peace had proved unavailing. 2. It does not explain why the Protocol which had been obtained renders the promise that it should be used for the purpose of disarmament was used as a red flag is in a Spanish bull fight. 3. It fails to indicate Russia's right to be the champion crusader of Europe, and lastly, it does not repeat the promise that Russia renounced all intentions of aggrandisement, but only sought to succour her hapless co-religionists. After this came Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the Turkish Chargé at St. Petersburg, under the same date as the Czar's manifesto at Kischeneff. This being short and decisive, I give it in full.

"The earnest negotiations between the Imperial Government and the Porte for a desirable pacification of the East not having led to the desired accord, his Majesty, my august master, sees himself compelled, to his regret, to have recourse to force of arms. Be, therefore, so kind as to inform your Government that from to-day Russia considers herself in a state of war with the Porte. The first consequence of this is the rupture of the diplomatic relations of the two countries. I request you to kindly inform me of the number and rank of the persons of whom the Ottoman Embassy in St. Petersburg is composed, in order that you may be furnished with the necessary passports. As regards the Ottoman subjects living in Russia those who are desirous of leaving the country are at liberty to do so unmolested; those who should prefer to remain may consider themselves assured of the full protection of the laws."

Such is the declaration of war. Now it must be understood that the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia form the territory now called Roumania, which has Prince Charles for its Hospodar, who is tributary to the Sultan. Consequently Roumania, politically speaking, belongs to the Porte, and Russia, being at war with Turkey, had a perfect right to invade it. The Roumanians are not Slavs, whom they detest. Roumania's Southern border is the Danube, and Russia cannot invade Turkey in Europe except by sea or through Roumania. The general supposition that the neutrality of Roumania was guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris proves entirely erroneous. The unfairness of the Russians in the affair lies in this. Whilst they were mobilising and pretending they meant peace, they were making arrangements for the conveyance of their troops through Roumania, and then, when the weather enabled them to move, they made the declaration of war and the invasion of Roumania simultaneous. Moreover, they induced Prince Charles to protest against Turkish troops entering Roumania, setting up the doctrine that whilst Russia might invade Turkish territory because he could not help it, the Porte must not defend its own territory lest Roumania should be made the battle-field. The Russians having seized all they want in Roumania, Charles has proclaimed his perfect neutrality. That is a specimen of Muscovite diplomacy.

The Porte was taken entirely by surprise, and has issued several circulars to the Powers. The reason of Russia's haste is now manifest. The Sultan thinking that the last word had not been spoken was really anxious to come to terms and had prepared such terms for the consideration of the Powers as must have led to further negotiations. This course would not suit the Czar and he, anticipating events, spoke and struck simultaneously. At the mouth of the Danube is a district formed by the tortuous winding of the river, called the Dobrudscha, which belongs to Turkey, to the North of this and on the other side of the river is a narrow tongue of land, running to the Black Sea, belonging to Roumania, on which stands Galatz, and to the North of that stands Bessarabia, belonging to Russia. Dobrudscha appears destined to be the cock-pit. The Russians have taken Galatz and have occupied the narrow tongue above alluded to belonging to Roumania. What they are doing about crossing the Danube, I do not know, nor what means the Turks have of opposing them. I should suppose that the Turkish fleet will have something to say in the matter, for Hobart Pasha was by last accounts at Rustchuk, a town much higher up the Danube, and will have to run the gauntlet of the Russian batteries before he can get out. But even should the Russians, effect the passage of the Danube, nothing is won while Varna, Silistria, Schumla, and Rustchuk shelter a Turkish army, secure the passes over the Balkans, and communication with the Euxine. How long the contest may be protracted will depend on Turkish generalship in this complicated scene; for, even if the Russians by a wide detour, turned the Balkans, they would have the main Turkish army on their flank in unbroken communication with Constantinople by land and sea. A soldier like Massena or Wellington at the head of the Ottoman troops would try Russian craft and endurance to the uttermost, and probably remain victor in the end.

But not only were the Russians ready to strike at a moment's notice on the Danube, all along the line, they were equally prepared. They invaded the Turkish dominions in Asia at their Eastern extremity with equal celerity, and, according Turkish official advices, were repulsed yesterday near Batoum, a port on the Black Sea, with the loss of 800 men. I suspect that matters have been rather lively in that neighbourhood for some little time, for a few days ago news came to the effect that the populace had attacked the Russian Consul at Kars, a fortified place not far from Batoum. So it appears that to succour oppressed Christians in the Balkan peninsula it is necessary to attack Turkey in Armenia.

Something must, of course, depend upon the Turkish fleet, but how matters will go I cannot imagine. What with Russia on her hands and Austria threatening, the Montenegrins in the field, and the Miridites in the hills, the insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina in full revolt, Crete smouldering, Persia evidently prepared to join Russia, a Greek army on the Southern border, Arabia and Syria discontented, the plague at Bagdad, dreadful conflagrations at Constantinople, and a threatened famine, Turkey has her hands pretty full. The Turkish Parliament are bent upon war to the knife. On the Czar's manifesto being read, the Christian members of the Assembly to a man, protested against Russia's claim to be their protector. The Sultan has sent an emissary to Cabul to entreat Shere Ali to assist him. It appears that some Russian emissary had persuaded the Emir that England was oppressing Turkey, and that Shere Ali showed signs of disaffection towards the British Government of India in consequence. The Sultan has declared that he will join the army and raise the flag of the Prophet, a step which renders cooperation imperative on the part of every true believer. Matters have clearly become desperate, and Russia will find herself face to face with all Islam. This is a serious matter for Russia; she will probably be driven back from Central Asia. Intelligence has already been received that General Kauffman at Kashgar has applied for reinforcements.

It seems to be perfectly understood, should the Turks be beaten and Russia occupy Bulgaria, that Austria will occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, England occupying Constantinople (and probably Crete), and Italy Albania. Should the Turks be driven out of Europe, the supposition is that England will cede Constantinople and as much territory as possible to Greece. The conviction gains ground that, so long as Russia contents herself with attacking Turkey in Europe, England will keep out of the scrape, but that should any aggrandisement be achieved in Asia, that we shall have to be drawn in.

There are two points which must not be lost sight of. First, Russia may settle down on the North bank of the Danube, and act on the defensive until Turkey becomes worn out—and then she may make a separate treaty with her. That is England's danger. If Russia should acquire a free passage for her ships of war through the Dardanelles, and the cession of Bagdad, our Indian Empire becomes endangered. Turkey might hold out the threat of granting these points unless England should consent to help her.

The other point is this. A treaty exists between France, Austria, and England, that in case Russia should aggrandise herself by annexing any portion of Turkey in Europe, each Power is bound, if called upon by any other of the three to take up arms against Russia. For France has declared off, but supposing Russia were to retain Roumania and Austria were to call on England to arm and help her to expel the Muscovite, we should have to comply and and no mistake about it.

And I should suppose that the Prince of Wales' late visit to Naples had no other object than to come to some understanding on the subject with the King of Italy. The Italians mean something. They have nearly completed the two most powerful ironclads in the world, and a loan is in the wind. If my conjecture be right, the thing was beautifully managed. The Duchess of Edinburgh is coaxed to pay a visit to the Queen and bring the three children, and there they now are at Windsor. The Duke of Edinburgh takes his ship, the *Sultan*, to Villafranca. There the Prince of Wales joins him and off they go to Naples, where they meet Prince Humbert (the Heir Apparent) and some Prussian princes. Then the Prince and Duke return to the *Sultan* and proceed to Marseilles. We all thought that the Prince would join his wife in Greece, but it seems the Queen ordered him home. Now it must be remembered that Bismarck before taking his leave, said in the German Parliament that he left the country on good terms with England, Austria, and Italy. He omitted France and Russia. There are, as is well known, two parties in the Cabinet, one headed by the Prime Minister, who would send the fleet to Constantinople, but that party has had to give way to the party of non-intervention, who consider a policy of watchfulness the proper one for the British Government to adopt. The Queen, the other day, had a very long confab with the Earl of Beaconsfield at Windsor, when Lord Derby, who is a strong non-intervener, was not present. That looks as if the Premier's advice was in the ascendent.

It was reported last night at Westminster that Lord Napier and Ettrick, Governor of Gibraltar, had been instructed to proceed to Malta, and that a portion of the guards had been ordered to embark for Malta at once. I believe these reports are premature, although it is understood that the strengthening of the garrison at Malta has been under official consideration since the Government received from Vienna a hint that we might be called on to fulfil the tripartite treaty.

There is a good deal of talk about the Russian fleet being concentrated in the Mediterranean. The idea is that if the Czar would combine all his ships he might meet the Turkish fleet. My belief is that this is mere talk, for I understand that the Turkish ironclads are so much superior to the Russians as to render the idea impossible. However, the matter has created a stir, inasmuch as it is said the Russian Government have intimated to the Khedive, that should he send the Sultan the reinforcements which the Porte has applied for and which the Khedive is bound to supply, the step will be retaliated. A question is to be put to Government on the subject on Monday, as, should the rumour be true, Russia may blockade the Suez Canal. War risks were taken yesterday at Lloyds' on English ships from Eastern Ports at ten shillings per cent.

Sir Henry Thompson, who was summoned a few days ago to St. Petersburg, to attend the Emperor, was most emphatically opposed to his Imperial Majesty's projected journey to Kischineff. He distinctly said that he would not be responsible for the consequences, if the Emperor, in the then state of his health, persisted in his purpose.

I am told that on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of the present month no fewer than twelve English, nine Austrian, and five French officers took service with the Porte as majors (*bimbashi*) and colonels (*meer ally*) of cavalry. It seems that the Turks will not give any of the superior commands to foreigners, but are glad enough to have their services as regimental officers. There are, and have been for many years past, many Hungarian officers in the Ottoman army, and they have always got on exceedingly well with their Turkish comrades.

Mr. Gladstone, who is chiefly responsible for the agitation which encouraged Russia in her wicked designs, and which urged her onward along the path of treachery and dishonour, must feel bitterly that he has not only missed the popularity which he bid for, and on the tide of which he hoped to return to power, but has also alienated many of his best friends and the greater number of right-feeling people. The Earl of Beaconsfield makes no secret of the fact that Her Majesty had signified to him that she attributed the whole of the late anxieties and difficulties connected with the Eastern Question to the attitude assumed by Mr. Gladstone.

THE KHEDIVE.

The news from Egypt is anything but cheerful for the happy creditors of the Khedive, as it is said that in anticipation of possible events his Highness is on the point of mortgaging all his private property to an English company. I understand the feeling, yet I am somewhat surprised, for I fancied that Mr. Goschen's scheme embraced all tangible securities of Ismael Pasha, and I cannot understand how he finds new dupes after the discouraging precedent of the Daira debt. "*De l'audace toujours de l'audace*" seems to be the financial motto of the most civilised of Pashas, and there is little doubt that after this last *coup* we shall soon have the satisfaction of seeing his Highness take his *retraite* on the Boulevards or in Rotten Row, lamenting with his ruined victims the instability of human greatness and deploring his sad fate in having only saved just the few millions which will keep him in Sultanas and pocket-money, but unfortunately not a sixpence for his creditors. It is sure to break his heart—but *prudence oblige*, and, as we all know, charity begins at home. I have heard that the Khedive has for some time exhibited symptoms of insanity.

DELI.

A correspondent of the *Dagblad*, writing on the 18th April, gives the following account of affairs there:—

News teaches you by wire sooner than I can furnish you with it. Hence I write seldom. Of Gayoes in Langkat we hear nothing more, excepting that another attack has been made on Mr. Steck's estate. Matters are all now going on again on their old course. Dread of the Gayoes has, however, not yet departed. One planter sleeps with a revolver under his pillow, another with a long knife, and a third planter has a loaded musket with a bayonet standing in front of his bed. This proves that the minds of people are not yet wholly undisturbed. In the houses of many planters there are seen racks provided with musketry. In the tobacco gardens of a certain planter in Langkat, people may even see the overseer doing duty armed with a revolver. This has its reasons. Neither Europeans nor natives appear to look upon this planter with favourable eyes. Much more has been written about this same individual. He has been declared dead (out) by a number of Europeans, because he takes into his service, coolies or runaways from other persons, and does not pay due attention to the boundaries of landed property. He is a German by birth. Desertions have been much more numerous in Deli than in Langkat. There, the coolies knew less of the way the former Assistant Resident went to work. In the meantime matters are improving at Deli, thanks to the energetic proceedings of Resident Locker de Bruyn. Hitherto, deserters were punished with 12 days' compulsory labour for breach of labour contracts, but now, orders have been issued that runaway coolies should be tried for vagrancy, and then they are punished with 6 months' compulsory labour on the high road from Deli to Medan. The said measurements with approval. This same road was a veritable pool of mud, above all in the rainy season. By the Assistant Resident of Deli and the Controleur of Langkat circulars have been sent round in the interests of security. No foreign Oriental is allowed to carry weapons about him unless it be required on account of field labour; an exception is made for those who have obtained permission from the Chief of local administration at the request of their employers. Breach of this prohibition is punished with a fine of from 16 to 25 guilders, or with hard labour from 7 to 12 days.—*Straits Times.*

DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN EGYPT.

Captain Burton has returned to Alexandria from Moilah. He states that his mission has been a complete success. His object was to verify the existence of gold and silver mines reported by the natives. Captain Burton confirms the existence of such mines at Mugnah, at the foot of the mountain range, two days' march from the Gulf of Akabah, where he found the remains of old furnaces and also many ancient inscriptions, an aqueduct, and the remains of a large walled city, probably the capital of the ancient Media. The Bedouins inhabiting the district are warlike and turbulent, but measures were taken against surprise, and Captain Burton's party safely carried out its work, surrounded by 1,500 Bedouins. Mitchell has been released by Kassa, and has arrived at Massowah in a pitiable state.

A piece of empty self-glorification was set down by Curran with this memorable congratulation:—"The honourable and learned gentleman boasts that he is guardian of his own honour. I wish him joy of his sinecure."

Mr. Roupell, ex-M.P. and ex-convict, is now staying with his mother at Streatham, where there is a considerable district called after his name. It is probable that he will become a City missionary. His repentance seems to be thoroughly genuine, and he is anxious to atone as far as he can for his one great fault.

Despatches respecting the removal from the British navy of Captain Hobart, and his subsequent reinstatement, were laid before Parliament yesterday. The removal took place in 1868 in consequence of Captain Hobart having entered the Turkish service without the permission of the Admiralty. Captain Hobart asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused, Lord Clarendon considering that the reinstatement was not in any way required by the public interests. On the 16th October, 1874, Admiral Hobart Pasha wrote to Lord Derby, asking that his name might be restored to Navy List, on the ground that the interpretation put on his removal paralysed his efforts, and placed him under a ban of disgrace. To this request Lord Derby acceded on Nov. 3, 1874, it being his opinion that the "reinstatement of Admiral Hobart Pasha would be of material advantage in supporting him in the position which he occupies at the Porte."

HORRIBLE BULL FIGHT AT MADRID BEFORE THE KING AND COURT.

The correspondent of the *Standard* writes as follows:—A horrible scene took place on Sunday in the bull-ring, in the presence of the Royal family and of the most numerous gathering of this season. King Alfonso had asked the Archduke Regnier of Austria to be present with the Archduchess at the national game in the Plaza de Toros. His Majesty, with the Austrian Prince, drove straight to the ring, accompanied by the Duke of Sesto, Count Morphy, and other members of the Royal household. The Princess of Asturias, after taking the Archduchess to the popular concert early in the afternoon, also drove out to join the King. The day was fine and the entire road from the Puerta del Sol to the bull-ring was filled by innumerable vehicles carrying the amateurs. The foot-path was crowded by the humbler *aficionadas* hurrying away as fast as they could, and jostling each other with true Spanish *bonhomie*. Many families had their carriages ready at the door of the Sunday concert, to leave in time, if possible, to see the first bull. Those ladies of the upper classes who intended to go to the bull fight were conspicuous in the white mantilla and bright-coloured boddices, which are the last remains of the old national Manola costume. In many splendid carriages were seen the leading families of the official society and of the nobility speeding away to the ring, and the route presented the lively and cheerful scene so common on Sunday afternoons during the spring in Madrid. Every "Corrida" has been marked this year by some accident. One bullfighter of some renown got disabled owing to a wound in the hand, and several hairbreadth escapes have been placed on record. The favourite, Frascuelo, was the hero of Sunday's catastrophe. Frascuelo is one of the youngest men in his profession. Born in 1844, he had displayed from boyhood great daring and uncommon agility in pursuit of his dangerous calling. The *aficionadas* of Madrid generally greeted him with a cheer when he advanced hat in hand to salute the president of the ring, before he faced the bull. In the course of his career Frascuelo has often been in great danger of his life. Twice seriously hurt, several times wounded, often warned against his reckless habits of courting peril, spurning even in many cases the rules of his profession, ever apt to ravish from his competitors the applause of the multitude, every feat of his was always saluted, not only with applause, but with showers of cigars, and the most enthusiastic would throw their hats at his feet. In personal appearance he was a handsomely and strongly built man, above middle height. In his magnificent costume, closely fitting, to display the graceful limbs and powerful sinews of this modern gladiator, Frascuelo excited admiration, and fault only could be found in the low forehead and dull eyes of the bullfighter. On Sunday, it was his lot to kill the first bull, and he accomplished this work not very creditably, but his admirers nevertheless cheered him. Then, according to the rules of the ring, he ought to have remained inactive until his turn came, and again if any extraordinary rescue was to be attempted it was the duty of the next espada to dash out cloak in hand whenever a picador was exposed to the bull. Frascuelo, however, never could resist the temptation of courting frantic applause for some daring feat of agility, and thus it was that he met his fate. A bull had knocked over in succession two picadors and disposed of their horses, when a third tumble called for the assistance of the cuadrilla. The bull was a large and ugly beast, with long sharp horns, and he was in the habit of returning to goad his fallen foes. Seeing him menace the picador lying helpless under the horse, Hermosilla (as was his duty), sprang to the rescue, closely followed by Frascuelo. Either would have sufficed to draw off the incensed animal, made rabid at the sight of the glaring *capas*. The two bullfighters got too close to one another and caused in their feint a moment of pause, which enabled the bull to come at them like lightning with head lowered. Hermosilla managed to escape, but Frascuelo was caught from behind and raised off the ground, shaken on the horn, which had entered his thigh, and then again gored. The others hurried up to the rescue and drew off the bull, which was on the point of again goring the wounded man. The whole scene had lasted but a few seconds, and a loud cry of horror burst from every part of the ring. Everybody sprang to their feet, from King Alfonso in the Royal box to the lowest rabble down near the barriers. Shrieks of anguish burst from the women, whilst others covered their faces with their hands or fans. Men of every rank and age could not refrain from uttering expressions of dismay and consternation, which were again renewed when the wretched sufferer, after rising to his feet, staggered a few steps and fell down pale and covered with blood, which streamed over his brilliant costume. The guards and soldiers had much trouble in keeping the people from rushing into the ring and going from the galleries towards the door at which the wounded man had been carried out by the attendants. The confusion lasted some time, and no one cared much for the bull or his tormentors, who went on relentlessly and sternly in their brutal struggle. The one and sole pre-occupation of all was Frascuelo, and people awaited with anxiety the verdict of the doctors. King Alfonso, the Princess of the Asturias, and the Austrian Princes were much moved at this catastrophe—so much so that the Archduchess nearly fainted and had to depart. The King sent down his master of the horse to inquire into the state of the fallen bullfighter. He had been carried to the temporary hospital which is in the outer part of the ring, close to the stables and to the charnel-house where the horses and bulls are dragged out after each corrida. There, in a small room, not very well lighted up, are several beds and a medicine chest with the surgical instruments necessary for any emergency. There also are always waiting a doctor and a priest. Close by there is a small altar, with chandeliers and a crucifix, upon which the dying bullfighter can cast his last glance as the minister of his faith pronounces absolution and pardon over the sufferer. Frascuelo was carried thither, and several medical men gathered around him. They at once pronounced the wounds—three in number—to be very serious, as the horn had penetrated eight inches into the thigh and two inches into the perineal region. The loss of blood was great, and the doctors advised that the patient should be taken home at once on a litter. Numbers went out to see him as he was borne away by four of his friends and followed by hundreds of sympathisers. Stretched out at full length on the litter the unfortunate torero looked pale and ghastly, but quite composed, and begged to have a few cigarettes, which he smoked all the way home. The melancholy procession went along the road to the modest house in Calle Jacometrezo, where the wife and children, and mother also, of the bullfighter were expecting his return. Friends had hastened on in front to warn them. When he was laid down in his own room, before he could be removed to his bed from the litter, the poor wife sprang up and clasped her arms round the wounded man, whilst his little children had to be taken away. The medical men ordered him to be left alone and in perfect quiet, so much so that none but his family were allowed into his room. The character of the wounds and the fact of injuries from the horns of bulls invariably leading in such cases to gangrene make most people think the result will be fatal. Among those who went to inquire after his condition was the Chamberlain, in the name of the King, and among the names written down on a book for that purpose were one-third of the grandees of Spain, generals, ambassadors, deputies, governors, artists, writers, and many ladies of rank. The house is literally besieged by people of all ranks, whom the police are obliged to ask to move on and not obstruct the traffic, as carriages are driving up every moment to set down the more distinguished sympathisers. Eight hundred people called and left their names before midnight on the day of the accident, and nearly four thousand have already enrolled their signature in the list. It is no exaggeration to say that Frascuelo enjoys more attention now in Madrid than even the telegrams from the East. Already the impresario has informed the public through the press that a famed espada will succeed to Frascuelo, and next Sunday the crowd will soon forget the wretched man who is now dying in his darkened room of the Calle Jacometrezo.

Herr Carl Reinecke introduced a new pianoforte Concertstück, by himself, at the twentieth Gewandhaus Concert in Leipsic.

It is 22 years since Sir William Molesworth died, and to-day we have news of the death of his mother. She was in her 97th year, and had been a widow for 54 years, having married her husband, Sir Arscott Molesworth, no less than 68 years ago. There were actually three dowager Ladies Molesworth living at once—herself, her son's widow, and the widow of Sir William's successor, Sir Hugh, who died in 1862, and was succeeded by his Roman Catholic brother.

THE TREASURES OF MYCENÆ.

Nearly a twelve month ago the indefatigable Dr. Schliemann, thwarted by the Turkish Government in his project of further exploring the site of Hissarlik, turned from the land of Priam to the land of the Atreidæ, and pitched his tent within those gray and massive walls which still crown the rocky citadel of Mycenæ. In a few months after the commencement of his operations at Mycenæ the startling news flashed over Europe that, digging in a corner of the Acropolis, near the Gate of Lions, he had, at the depth of about 10ft., found a circle of stone slabs marking a sacred enclosure, within which stood upright five rudely-sculptured tombstones; that on digging below this circle, through a compact soil full of very ancient pottery and other curious remains, he had come on five graves, the sides of which were built of double masonry. At the bottom of these graves lay Homeric heroes arrayed in golden panoplies, their faces covered with golden masks, their trusty weapons at their sides, and apart from them the remains of Homeric ladies, the richness of whose personal ornaments indicated their royal rank, and over whose ashes were strewn in lavish profusion golden flowers and other ornaments, probably of sepulchral import. Nor was there wanting other evidence of the wealth of the personages buried in these tombs. The massive gold cups, the immense store of copper vessel and weapons, the richness of barbaric decoration so profusely bestowed on every article of gold, and the presence in small quantities of materials rare and of distant origin, such as ivory, amber, fine alabaster, precious stones, and Egyptian porcelain, all pointed to the period when the rulers of Argolis had accumulated, from the plunder of many cities and intercourse with many distant lands, those stores of wealth which led Homer to distinguish Mycenæ as the only city where there was "much gold." When, therefore, at a depth of about 30ft. this gorgeous sepulchral treasure suddenly revealed itself to the dazzled eyes of Dr. Schliemann, he at once assumed that the tombs he had discovered were identical with the five graves of Agamemnon and his fellow victims, which Pausanias mentions, and of which the reputed sites were doubtless shown to that ancient traveller on his visit to Olympia. Every object is as far as possible beaten out of a single plate of metal. Where the shape required made this too difficult, the piece added is riveted by nails, but not soldered. This nailing of the several parts together has long been known to archæologists as the characteristic of that more ancient hammered work, called by the Greeks *sphyrelaton*, in which solder was not employed. It is chiefly on account of this primitive mode of working the metal that the gold cups found at Mycenæ seem so strange and rude to our eyes, accustomed, as we are, to the more graceful forms which the later Greek metallurgists borrowed from ceramic art. Most of the Mycenæ cups present one of two types.—In one of these the body of the cup tapers downwards, from the mouth to the base, so that if turned upside down it would present the form of a truncated cone. Having only one handle it very nearly resembles in appearance the small panikin with which a dairymaid ladles out milk. The other shape once in fashion at Mycenæ I would call the goblet type. The body of this cup is a semi-oval resting on a stem which expands downwards into a circular foot. This type also has only one handle. Nearly all the handles of cups discovered in these tombs have been formed by bending a thick strip of gold into a form convenient to the hand and riveting it to the mouth and body of the cup. These handles are generally very plain, but in a few instances their upper attachment is ornamented with heads of animals or birds separately hammered out in relief and fastened on with gold nails. When we pass from the cups to the personal ornaments and accoutrements in the Mycenæ treasure, we encounter a chaotic mass of materials for the future history of goldsmith's work, nearly all of which have this common characteristic—that the ornaments are hammered out or impressed, and very rarely cast, chased, or soldered. Strewn on the ashes at the bottom of the grave of the females was an immense number of discs embossed or pressed out in relief. They are in diameter rather larger than a crownpiece; their thickness does not exceed very thin cardboard. The circle at the edges is generally very complete, as if they had been cut off with a punch. The ashes on which these discs lay must have been still hot at the time of their deposit, as some of them bear marks of fire. The ornaments which can be positively identified as parts of necklaces are hollow gold beads and lotos flower pendants, beat up out of very thin plates and very rude in workmanship. They have a broad loop for suspension on a string or chain. Of armlets there is a very fine specimen, in massive gold, with a single flower in relief. The circle is composed of two gold plates, united by an intervening strip of silver, which in its decay has oozed through the joints of the gold in several places. A fragment of what may be called *cloisonné* work may also be part of a bracelet. It is part of an openwork band of flowers, the leaves of which form *cloisons*, or casemates, filled with a dark, vitreous enamel. Many long strips of thin gold, one of which had a piece of skull attached to it, were probably all *tæniæ* or bands placed round the head of the dead. Among the most interesting objects are four rings, of which two were found in the women's grave, and two in a chamber outside the circle. These rings are of hammered gold. The chaton is a long oval made of the same piece as the hoop, the back of the chaton is chamfered so as to give a groove in the middle corresponding with the curve of the finger. On the face of the chaton, which is slightly curved, a subject is rudely engraved in intaglio. Several fragments of wood found in the tomb of one of the warriors are thought to be from the outer margin of a wooden shield, as the thickness diminishes rather suddenly towards a carved edge. A band of gold probably represents the *telamon* or belt by which the shield was suspended from the neck. With these warriors were found many swords. A very finely preserved one far exceeds in length the usual Greek sword of later times. It has a double edge, with a ridge or thread rising so high down the centre of the blade as to suggest the idea that this weapon was used, like a rapier, only for thrusting. It is said that analysis has proved its metal to be copper, not bronze. The handles of all these swords were plated with gold, richly ornamented with spiral lines. Several round knobs of opaque white alabaster, with a socket, into which some bronze implement has been fitted, are probably pommels of swords. I also saw the remains of a wooden scabbard plated with gold, ornamented like the handles. Whet stone to sharpen their weapons were not wanting in the tombs of these warriors, who thus went forth to the unknown world "in procinct" for battle, as Milton would say. It is possible that the helmets were of leather, but, at all events, none seem to have been recognised in the tombs; though on a fragment of very archaic pottery found in the upper soil the warriors wear helmets surmounted by a high nodding crest. One of the distinctive features of the Mycenæ treasure is that gold and silver are almost exclusively employed in the decorative work in metal. Copper, which was evidently abundant, was used only for articles of war. A survey, not only of the treasure itself, but of the main facts connected with its discovery, leads me to the conclusion that all, or certainly the greater part, of the antiquities discovered in these tombs may be referred to a period antecedent to the year 800 B.C.

It is now decided that Levuka will not be the seat of government in Fiji, her Majesty having been pleased to select Suva, in the Vanua Levu Island, as the capital.

An accident occured at a bull fight in Madrid lately, which, it is to be hoped, will be followed by the abandonment of this cruel plan of amusing the Spanish people. The bull severely gored the favourite espada, Frascuelo, whose wounds are likely to prove mortal. The King and the Australian Archduke Reguier were present at the scene, which is described as being painfully exciting.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

MONDAY, 4th June.

Sales of New Patna given to-day at $570, and of Old at $563½. Of New Benares at $540 the sales reported yesterday were of Old Benares. Of New Malwa settlements reported at $582½ without allowance, and at $580 from no allowance to that of eight taels.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per British bark *Lalla Rookh*, for London:—17,547 bags Sugar, 200 bales Hemp, and 336 packages Sundries.

Per British bark *Leucadia*, for London:—12,880 bags Sugar, 1,450 cases and 100 casks Preserves, 280 boxes Camphor, 30 cases Essential Oil, 270 bales Matting, 305 packages Canes, 123 cases Chinaware, 730 pieces Hides, and 1,148 packages Sundries.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL	Glaucus (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th inst.
Do. HAMBURG, &c.	Feronia (str.)	Stultz	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	On or about 13th inst.
NEW YORK	Hannah Law	Robert Greig	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Thomas Lord	Hall	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	New Era	Sayer	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Highlander	Hutchinson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Fleetwing	Guest	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Madura	Stanton	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Gryfe	T. Roberts	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Helena	Snow	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Novelty	Colliver	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	A. Clanchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow, at daylight.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Ocean (str.)	Jaques	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 7th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Hernandez		Messageries Maritimes	On 9th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Kashgar (str.)	Baker		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Cathay (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.
HOIHOW	Penedo (str.)	T. Cain	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	3/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/0
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/0¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/0½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/1
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight	231
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight	231
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight	74½
Private, 30 days' sight	75

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—27 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$750 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,400 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$220 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$322½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$145 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—32½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 30 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$62½ per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£103. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

SALES ON JUNE 4TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Inferior Cardamons—40 bags, at $18.60, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.

Fungus—20 bags, at $29.20, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—40 bags, at $9.80, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.

Walnut—10 bags, at $6.50, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.

Red Dates—30 bags, at $4.60, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.

White Sugar—30 bags, at $7.50, by Hop Hing to travelling trader.

Black Pepper—30 bags, at $7.90, by Kwong Hang Tai to travelling trader.

White Sharksfins—20 bags, at $71.00, by Kwong Shang Tai to travelling trader.

Almonds—10 bags, at $24.50, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish—10 bags, at $20.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

June 4th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.130
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.084
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.058
Thermometer—9 A.M.	81½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	82
Thermometer—4 P.M.	84½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—Maximum	84½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

June 4th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG.		AMOY.		SHANGHAI.		NAGASAKI.	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.00	30.11	29.92	30.03	—	—	30.15	30.15
Ther'ctor attached	82.5	79.5	—	—	—	—	73.4	73.4
Direction of Wind	S	SSW	S	SW	—	—	SSW	S
Force	2	2	4	3	—	—	4	3
Dry Thermometer	82.0	79.0	86.0	78.0	—	—	74.5	70.2
Wet Thermometer	75.0	76.0	74.0	75.0	—	—	69.1	67.3
Weather	b.c.	o.c.d.	b.	b.	—	—	b.c.z.	c.b.z.
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E. N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. F. Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. T. Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

For Sale.

For Sale.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 5th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

839 Hongkong, 1st June, 1877.

FOR HOIHOW.

THE Steamship

"PENEDO,"

Captain T. Cain, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

851 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"DANUBE,"

A. Clanchy, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 6th June, at Daylight, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

830 Hongkong, 31st May, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAUCUS"

will be despatched on or about the 5th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

823 Hongkong, 30th May, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"OCEAN,"

Captain Jaques, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

843 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1877.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

THE German Steamship

"FERONIA,"

Stultz, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents Steamship *Feronia*.

846 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship

"GRYFE,"

T. Roberts, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

847 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Ship

"HANNAH LAW,"

Robert Greig, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

848 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"HIGHLANDER,"

Hutchinson, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

791 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"THOMAS LORD,"

Hall, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

657 Hongkong, 27th April, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"NEW ERA,"

Sayer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

663 Hongkong, 28th April, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Ship

"MADURA,"

Stanton, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

768 Hongkong, 19th May, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship

"FLEETWING,"

Guest, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

1m 802 Hongkong, 26th May, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE A1 American Bark

"HELENA,"

Captain Snow, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

1m 720 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A1 British Barque

"NOVELTY,"

Captain Colliver, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

732 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 8th June, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th May 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 24th, 1877.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *KASHGAR*, Captain BAKER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 16th June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 18th June. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ADELA, British bark, Beattie.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
ALINE, British bark, Guilbert.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ANAZI, British bark, Hill.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
AUGUSTE, British 3-m. schooner, Thomsen.—Meyer & Co.
BARBARA TAYLOR, British schooner, Taylor.—MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
BERTHA, German bark, Ringe.—Wieler & Co.
CANAAN, British bark, Manson.—Borneo Co.
CARRICKS, British ship, Carr.—Meyer & Co.
CAURA, German bark, Tiemer.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
CHAMRON KAMREE, Siamese bark, Moller.—Kien Tye Loong.
CHRISTIAN, German schooner, Stehr.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
FLEETWING, American ship, Guest.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
FORMOSA, British bark, Hyland.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
GRYFE, British ship, Roberts.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HELENE, German bark, Volgnardsen.—Wieler & Co.
HONGKONG, German 3-m. schooner, Oow.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
JAPAN, German schooner, Walter.—Siemssen & Co.
LEICESTER, British ship, Caddy.—Borneo Co.
LIVINGSTONE, German bark, Manck.—Siemssen & Co.
LYDIA, British bark, Youngson.—Order.
NEW ERA, American ship, Sawyer.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
OCEAN, British steamer, Jaques.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PERNAMBUCO, British steamer, Hyde.—Siemssen & Co.
PRESTO, British bark, Laidman.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
RODERICK DHU, British bark, Nicolson.—Chinese.
ROTTERDAM, Dutch bark, Dik.—Melchers & Co.
SOURABAYA PACKET, Dutch bark, Verdum.—Order.
THOMAS LORD, American ship, Hall.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
W. CORES DE VRIES, British steamer, Welzer.—Fook Mow Loong.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Swatow.—To-day, the 5th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-day, the 5th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Kiungchow.—Per *Penedo*, to-day, the 5th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Callao.—Per sailing ship, to-day, the 5th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Danube*, to-day, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Saigon.—To-day, the 5th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Singapore and Penang.—To-morrow, the 6th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "*AVA*" will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 9th June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *viâ* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 8th June,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

SATURDAY, 9th June,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *KASHGAR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 16th June.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 15th June,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

SATURDAY, 16th June,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, till
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *vid Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till
11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet *BELGIC* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th June, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be CLOSED as follows:—

2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.
2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage, until
2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

	LETTERS. Per Half Ounce. Hongkong Stamps. Cents.	U.S. Stamps. Cents.
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence	12	3
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, *Greenland, Jamaica, Panama*	12	5
Hawaii, *New Foundland*	12	6
Guatemala, *Marquesas Is.*, Mexico, Salvador, *Tahiti*	12	10
Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curaçao, *Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela, West Indies*	12	13
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru	12	17
Brazil	12	21
Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay	12	27
	BOOKS & PAPERS.	
Circulars, &c., for Canada, per 1 oz.	2	1
Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper	2	4
Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz.	8	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

REGISTRATION TO BANGKOK.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

COMMUNICATION WITH BATAVIA.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon,
The English Mail.
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon,
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden, is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

MAILS EXCHANGED WITH MANILA AND SAIGON.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any way to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 26th March, 1877.

Extracts.

THE EATER EATEN.

AN ORIENTAL COMIC KITCHEN SONG.

Once on a time, in Ispahan
There reigned a very remarkable man,
Who crammed every day in his gaping maw
A whole stuffed lamb, besides a pillau
Curiously made of peacock's gizzards,
Scorpions, snails, and tails of lizards;
Oh! wasn't this a deal too bad
Of Rama Brama Amerazad?

He fried an elephant cut in steaks;
He potted two-hundred black-ringed snakes;
He stewed a zebr, boiled a boar—
Liked the last, and polished off four;
Scalloped a sea-cow, fried a whale,
Framed a dish from a tiger's tail,
Oh! wasn't this a deal too bad
Of Rama Brama Amerazad?

A regular shark at calves and cows,
He cleared the meadow and gutted the house;
All the week ate fowls in flocks,
Till the farmers tore their hair in shocks.
Ispahan was filled with sheep
Night and day, till never a sleep.
The people got—a deal too bad
Of Rama Brama Amerazad.

It was getting serious. Rama now
Looked on men with a thoughtful brow,
If a fat pasha came to dine,
He eyed him gloomily over his wine;
He pinched fat children. Worse and worse,
He even pinched the family nurse!
He'd soon turn cannibal—oh! the bad,
Naughty Rama Amerazad!

At last the rabble grew red-hot mad,
So rapidly Rama went to the bad;
They stormed the palace and killed the king—
In a pot he soon was simmering;
They baked him then in a mighty pie;
And didn't they gobble him—oh, my eye!
A very good end for one so bad
As Rama Brama Amerazad.

THE EEL AND THE RATTLESNAKE.

A muddy conger, happening to meet a rattlesnake, observed to him, with all the dignity of awful virtue when addressing one of the criminal classes—"My fellow worm, why do you persistently delight to hiss and bite? Why do you not, like me, labour for the elevation of humanity through spitchcocks and things? I am a welcome guest at the tables of the great, while you have no rights that man is bound to respect." "And yet," replied the rattlesnake, "they kill us both; so it comes to the same thing." "You are imbued with Materialism, and know nothing of the consolations of divine philosophy," said the conger, and turning on his heel, he walked into an adjacent eel-pot. "May your divine philosophy console you while in that eelemosynary institution you become accustomed to the operation of being skinned," said the rattlesnake courteously, as he departed, signalling to the public to keep off his corns. Moral.—The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

KINGSLEY AND HIS TEACHING.

He was no real philosopher, though capable of providing philophical dialogues quite good enough to figure in an historical novel. He was primarily a poet, or, at least, a man swayed by the imagination and emotions. He felt keenly, saw vividly, and accepted such abstract teachings as were most congenial to his modes of seeing and feeling. The true key to his mental development must therefore be sought in his emotional history, and not in the intellectual fermentation which determines the career of a true thinker. The story of his life in this aspect, though indicated rather than directly told, seems to be simple enough. Few people, it is probable, ever had greater faculties of enjoyment than Kingsley. His delight in a fine landscape resembled (though the phrase seems humiliating) the delight of an epicure in an exquisite vintage. It had the intensity and absorbing power of a sensual appetite. He enjoyed the sight of the Atlantic rollers relieved against a purple stretch of heather as the conventional alderman enjoys turtle-soup. He gave himself up to the pure emotion as a luxuriant nature abandons itself to physical gratification. His was not the contemplative mood of the greater poets of nature, but an intense spasm of sympathy which rather excluded all further reflection. Such a temperament implies equal powers of appreciation for many other kinds of beauty, though his love of fine scenery has perhaps left the strongest mark upon his books. He was abnormally sensitive to those pleasures which are on the border-line between the sensuous and the intellectual. He speaks in an early letter of the "dreamy days of boyhood," when his "enjoyment was drawn from the semi-sensual delights of ear and eye, from sun and stars, wood and wave, the beautiful inanimate in all its forms." "Present enjoyment," he adds, "present profit, brought always to me a recklessness of moral consequences which has been my bane." The last expression must of course be taken for what it is worth—that is, for next to nothing—but he is no doubt right in attributing to himself a certain greediness of pleasure of the class described, which became more intellectual and comprehensive, but hardly less intense, in later years. It is needless to point out what are the dangers to which a man is exposed by such a temperament. He describes himself (at the age of 22) as saved from "the darkling tempests of scepticism," and from "sensuality and dissipation;" saved, too, "from a hunter's life on the prairies, from, becoming savage and perhaps worse." The phrase savours of his habitual exaggeration, but it has a real meaning. Young men with a strong taste for pleasure are ruined often enough, though they do not go so far as "the prairies" to effect that consummation. We can see with sufficient clearness that during his college life Kingsley went through serious struggles and came out victorious. Partly, no doubt, he owed that victory over himself to the fact that his tastes, however keen, were not coarse. He had a genuine vein of poetry, that is to say, of really noble feeling. His intense delight in the higher forms of beauty was a force which resisted any easy lapse into degradation. The æsthetic faculties may, as has been too clearly proved, fall into bondage to the lowest impulses of our nature. In the case of a man so open to generous and manly impulses, so appreciative of the claims which outward scenery reveals to healthy and tender minds, and to them alone, the struggle against such a bondage must have been in any case prolonged and vigorous. But stronger men than Kingsley have yielded, and one may see in him the type of character which, under other conditions, produces the "diabolical" or rather the animalistic school of art and literature. An external influence, we are left to infer, had a share in saving him from so lamentable a descent. Kingsley, in short, was rescued as other men have been rescued by the elevating influence of a noble passion. It is inevitable that this fact, tolerably obvious as it is, should be rather indicated than stated in the biography. But he was not slow to proclaim in all his writings, and we need not scruple to assume that his utterance was drawn from his own experience, that of all good things that can befall a man in this world, the best is that he should fall in love with a good woman. It is not a new truth; indeed, most truths of that importance have an uncomfortable habit of revealing themselves to the intrusive persons who have insisted upon saying all our best things before us. Still, true as it is, many young men are apt to ignore it, or to consider it as repealed instead of limited by obvious prudential maxims. Kingsley, led to recognise it, and even to exaggerate its exclusive importance by his own history, insists upon it with an emphasis which may not only be traced through his writings, but which seems to have affected all his conceptions of life. It may almost be regarded as the true central point of his doctrine. The love of man for woman, when sanctified by religious feeling, is, according to him, the greatest of all forces that work for individual or social good.—*Cornhill for April.*

THE CHINESE JOSS.

One day I found out that Joss was nothing more than a fortune-teller, after the manner of the oracle of Delphos. When inside the temple we see the figure of Joss placed on high, with ornaments of peacocks' feathers, whilst long streams of coloured ribbon, pictures, and flowers, presents of tea, oil, or opium, lighted tapers in coloured wax, joss sticks burning slowly and sending their perfume around, heaps of joss-paper smouldering in trays, bamboo boxes, with bundles of small sticks, on the end of which are inscribed certain cabalistic characters, surround the figure. At certain hours in the morning the temple becomes sacred. It is the hour of divination. Any one now about to undertake a journey or make a purchase, and desirous of knowing if he will arrive in safety or make a profitable investment, comes to Joss. He pays his obeisance by profoundly bowing and salaaming; then lights a certain number of matches or tapers, and makes a present: after a while, when it is thought Joss is conciliated, the suppliant takes the box of marked sticks, and, after shaking them about, selects half a dozen and passes them to the priest, or Sheong-ti (son of heaven), in attendance, who refers to the book of mysteries, and there reads the will of Joss. If he is warned of misfortune he forbears the journey, or declines the bargain, and waits for a more fortunate day. If Joss advises otherwise, and a good profit is the result, the happy merchant makes a substantial present. Joss is therefore (as will be seen) a fortune-teller and nothing more, and Sheong-ti is only a sensible, cunning fellow, who prefers to live by the credulity of his neighbours rather than by the labour of his hand.—*Cruise of the Challenger.*

FLOATING ISLANDS.

The Sindi was crossed on the 2nd of February on a mass of floating vegetation, one of the peculiarities of intertropical Africa. Many rivers for a great portion of their course are studded with these islands, which, when in good condition, are frequently used both by man and beast as natural floating bridges. At the point where we crossed there was only a channel about two feet wide on each side, the remaining 100 yards of the river's width being covered with this vegetable growth, which extended about three-quarters of a mile down the stream. Stepping on these islands is accompanied with much the same sensation as walking on a quaking bog overgrown with rushes and grass. On boring with a pole through about three feet of closely matted vegetation mixed with soil the river is found, and the hippopotami pass underneath. These masses vary in thickness and stability from year to year. They owe their origin to the rushes growing in the bed of the river impeding the course of floating debris and causing it to accumulate and form soil for vegetation. Plants quickly spring up and flourish, and interlacing their roots, a compact mass is the result. This continues to increase for about six years, when the limit is reached. Then the island begins to decay, and disappears altogether in about four years. Caravans sometimes pass over them when the stage of decay has already set in, and several have been lost in the attempt. Consequently it was not without many prophesies of disaster befalling us that the men ventured to trust themselves on this floating vegetation. However, we found ourselves across it without any accident having happened, and, passing through cultivated grounds and habitations, soon reached the village of Itambara, the head-quarters of the chief of Uvinz.—*Across Africa.*

THE FOGIE CLUB.

The following sketch appeared in May, 1846, and professes to be the prospectus of a projected club to be called the Fogie Club. The description of the class of persons eligible is as humorous as it is cleverly discriminated. The Fogie, we are told, belongs to "one of the most amiable and interesting classes of the species." At one time he is supposed to have possessed "respectable talents, generally developed at an early period of life." But he has now fallen into "a certain pleasing irrelevancy, an interesting tendency to parenthesis, a longing, lingering look, cast back on the events of former times," and along with these "a pardonable increase in the use of the first person singular." This is how the picture is developed:—"Nothing can be more instructive, abstractly speaking, than the maxims which fall from the Fogie's lips; but, somehow or other, they often appear as having less immediate bearing on the matter in hand than we should have expected; and we labour under occasional impressions of having met with some of them before, either in Scripture or in that valuable code of morality which the writing master proposes to youth as the pattern of their imitation. 'I have sometimes observed,' he will say, 'that vicious intercourse has a tendency to undermine good morals;' and he illustrates his position by the fate of an early friend, who went to the dogs from keeping bad company. Or again, 'It may be safely affirmed,' he observes, 'that a conciliatory reply will frequently allay irritation in an angry assailant;' and he entertains us with a really good story of a choleric old gentleman who challenged him once for poaching his grounds, but who was gradually talked over till he asked him to dinner. If our friend has been a wit in his youth, the propensity to jocularity still survives; but the jests are generally such as you meet with in the very earliest editions of Mr. Joseph Miller, though, for the sake of variety, they are often ascribed to the late facetious Mr. Joseph Jekyll, or Mr. Henry Erskine, or to some other of the Fogie's early contemporaries, if indeed the Fogie himself is not the hero of the tale. It is unnecessary to say that the Fogie is always an amiable and almost always a happy person; 'Happiness,' says the judicious Paley, 'is found with the purring cat no less than with the playful kitten; in the arm-chair of dozing age, as well as in either the sprightliness of the dance or the animation of the chase.' The Fogie is generally attached in moderation to the pleasures of the table, and is a Conservative and a Protectionist in politics; though, since the introduction of Sir Robert Peel's last measure, several of the class have been rubbing up their Adam Smith, and quoting some of the enlightened maxims of free trade which they used to hear at the Speculative Society, or in some other arena of juvenile discussion. It is a proud thing to remember that the delineation of the Fogie has employed the genius of the greatest poets. The character of Nestor in the 'Iliad' must be regarded as one of the masterpieces of the Homeric gallery. The eloquent davilry that distils from his tongue, the length and general inapplicability of his narratives, the judicious and imposing tritoness of his counsels, the vigorous imbecility of his exhortations—all reveal the heroic Fogie in proportions suitable to the other colossal figures with which he is surrounded. In Polonius, again, Shakspere has given us a different form of the species, equally perfect in its kind. The tenderness of the old man's heart, the sagacity of his discoveries, the self-pleasing estimate of his own importance, and the sounding vacuity of his moral maxims afford a model by which, in all time coming, the courtly or paternal Fogie may regulate his life and conversation, though, we trust, he may generally meet with a happier termination to his career than that of the luckless father of Ophelia. Another great master, pursuing a course of his own, has made a more ambitious attempt to elevate the Fogie's poetical position, and has been eminently successful. We allude to the immortal Virgil, whose hero, the pious Æneas, may be considered as a perfect Fogie, developed with a rare precocity of power, so as to afford an illustration of the important truth that, though Fogyism generally waits for old age, its maturity is not servilely dependent upon the progress of years, but in some fortunate natures—*pauci quos æquus amavit Jupiter*—may be brought to perfection at almost any period of life." More amiable banter could not be. The Fogie himself, we cannot but think, if worthy of being skinned so tenderly, would have liked the process as the eels are said to do—were it not indeed characteristic of the fraternity, of most victims of this kind of ridicule, to be unconscious altogether of the application.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

TINTERN ABBEY.

No abbey in Britain has a wider fame for charm of situation and beauty of ruins than Tintern, the Melrose of Wales. As the winding Wye approaches the lofty scour of the Wynd cliff and the historic walls of Chepstow, its enclosing hills recede a little, and descend with gentler slope towards the stream. There, surrounded by trees, enclosed with shelving woods, like a jewel on the bosom of Nature, the grey ruins rise near the margin of the silver stream, in sweet and silent solitude, the fairest among the many fair homes that once belonged to the Cistercian order. Its members were established here by one of the De Clare family, in the year 1131; but the present church was erected by a later owner of the estates—Roger de Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Earl-Marshal of England—a century and a half afterwards. The eastern window still retains its central mullion, and a fragment of of its tracery sufficient to enable architects to restore on paper its singularly bold and beautiful design. That tall, slender shaft, branching at the top like the ribs of a leaf, and standing out against the sky as it glows with flush of morning or gleams with the silver light of the rising moon, is one of the most beautiful of the many charms of Tintern. The pavement of the church is gone, but the green sward has replaced it; the walls are festooned with Ivy, the herbs sprouts on the ledges, trees grow in the sanctuary, and "the swallow hath found her a nest where she may lay her young," for the "house is left desolute." Yet, even in ruin it is not neglected, for in the palmiest days of the abbey it could hardly have been guarded with more anxious care than now. Fragments of various parts of the monastery remain, such as the cloisters, the dormitory, the chapter-house, and the refectory. In the last may be seen the buttery hatch, through which the good cheer was handed in, and the pulpit, from which, to avoid vain talk at meals, some profitable book was read to the brethren. Some years ago the foundations of a large oblong building were found, thought to be the guesten hall, under whose roof the monks exercised the hospitality for which they of Tintern were specially famed.—*Picturesque Europe.*

THE ABERCORN FAMILY.

It is sometimes thought that in the higher circles of life the necessary mixture with the world of fashion blunts the domestic affections, and that it is hard to find among the higher ranks genuine family love. But however this may be the case with others, there is no absence of this virtue in the Abercorn family. The silver cord of love unites the parents with the children, and the brothers with their sisters; and in his family intercourse with his sons the Duke is, in manner as well as in appearance, more like an elder brother than a father. The daughters have been married to distinguished members of the British peerage, and the sons who have entered public life are as eminent for their abilities as for their birth. The heir apparent of the dignities of this ducal family, the Marquis of Hamilton, who sits in the House of Commons as member for the county of Donegal, is one of the most useful and independent of the nation's representatives. He suffers no political ties of party to prevent him voting for what he considers the interests of his country, and though a Conservative, is often found in the lobby with even Home-Rulers when the welfare of Ireland is the question. His Grace's second son, Lord Claud John, was scarcely of age when he was elected member for the city of Londonderry, and when by a combination of political factions he was ousted from that seat, he was at once returned for King's Lynn, which he has continued to represent. His third son, Lord George Hamilton, born in 1845, was in 1867 elected for the metropolitan county of Middlesex, and on being returned for it at the general election in 1874, was appointed by Mr. Disraeli Under-Secretary of State for India. In this capacity, as well as in his place in Parliament, he has shown such undoubted ability that he is regarded as one of the statesmen of the future; and by his honesty of purpose, his straightforward conduct, and his genial manner, he has won the confidence and commands the respect of both sides of the House. Two other scions remain to come forward in due time, and take their place in public life, and so fill up their father's cup of family happiness.—*National Portrait Galery.*

OH, PETER, PETER!

In Charles Kingsley's Life there is an amusing letter to the Rev. P. A. L. Wood (formerly Rector of Devizes) who was an old college friend of Kingsley's. He writes to Mr. Wood, whom he addresses as "Peter," begging for a visit in his solitude at Eversley; and the letter is so characteristic of the man that we give it entire:—

"Eversley, August 5, 1842.

"Peter!—Whether in the glaring saloons of Almack's or making love in the equestrian stateliness of the park, or the luxurious recumbency of the ottoman, whether breakfasting at 1 or going to bed at 3, thou art still Peter, the beloved of my youth, the staff of my academic days, the regret of my parochial retirement! Peter! I am alone! Around me are the everlasting hills, and the everlasting bores of the country! My parish is peculiar for nothing but want of houses and abundance of peat bogs; my parishioners remarkable only for aversion to education, and a predilection for fat bacon. I am wasting my sweetness on the desert air—I say my sweetness, for I have given up smoking, and smell no more. Oh, Peter, Peter, come down and see me! Oh, that I could behold your head towering above the fir-trees that surround my lonely dwelling. Take pity on me! I am "like a kitten in the washhouse copper, with the lid on!" And Peter, prevail on some of your friends here to give me a day's trout-fishing; for my hand is getting out of practice. But Peter, I am, considering the oscillations and perplex circumgurgitations of this piece-meal world, an improved man. I am much more happy, much more comfortable, reading, thinking, and doing my duty much more than ever I did before in my life. Therefore I am not discontented with my situation or regretful that I buried my first class in a country curacy, like the girl who shut herself up in a band box on her wedding night (*vide* Rogers's Italy). And my lamentations are not general (for I do not want an inundation of the froth and tide wash of Babylon the Great), but particular, being solely excited by want of thee, oh Peter, who art very pleasant to me, and wouldst be more so, if thou wouldst come and eat my mutton, and drink my wife, and admire my sermons, some Sunday at Eversley.

Your faithful friend,

"Boanerges Roar-at-the Clods."

His friend responded to his call. "I paid him a visit," says Mr. Wood, at Eversley, where he lived in a thatched cottage. So roughly was he lodged that I recollect taking him some game, which was dried to a cinder in the cooking and quite spoiled; but he was as happy as if he were in a palace."

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As reported by Chinese on the 4th June, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

Article	Per	Price
American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	„	2.75 a 2.80
„ „ 40 „	„	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	89.00 a 101.00
„ „ 28 a 32	„	100.00 a 115.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	112.00 a 124.00
„ Bombay		78.00 a 78.00
Chintz	per piece	$1.70 a 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	„	3.85 a 3.90
„ Brocades Do.	„	3.60 a 3.85
„ Damask Do.	„	5.50 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ „ 14 lbs.	„	2.50 a 2.60
„ „ 15 lbs.	„	2.70 a 2.80
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	„	1.50 a 1.65
„ 8 lbs.	„	1.80 a 1.85
„ 8¼ lbs.	„	1.90 a 2.45
„ 9 lbs.	„	2.40 a 2.65
„ 10 lbs.	„	2.85 a 3.20
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	„	1.30 a 1.45
„ 24 „ & 32 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.45 a 1.90
„ 21 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	„	2.05 a 2.10
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	„	2.55 a 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
„ Brown	„	0.55 a 0.62
„ Red	„	0.75 a 0.77
„ Light Red	„	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	„	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
„ Figured 24 „	„	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.25
„ 3 lbs.	„	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.21 a 0.22
Velveteens, Black	„	0.21 a 0.22
„ Gentian	„	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
„ 64 a 68 „	„	2.25 a 2.40
„ 68 a 80 „	„	2.50 a 3.15
„ 600 „	„	3.50 a 3.85
„ 7,000 „	„	3.50 a 3.55
„ AA	„	1.65 a 1.70
„ EF	„	6.05 a 6.10
„ MH	„	4.75 a 4.90
„ EI	„	6.10 a 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings	„	2.50 a 2.55
„ Brocades	„	2.50 a 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Article	Per	Price
Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
„ 8 lbs.	„	3.00 a 3.05
„ 9 lbs.	„	4.10 a 4.50
„ 10 lbs.	„	5.20 a 5.30
„ 12 lbs.	„	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
„ SS	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ S	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ BBB	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ AAA	„	18.00 a 19.50
„ LLL	„	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
„ Medium	„	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a 8.80
„ „ Assorted	„	8.80 a 8.90
„ HH Scarlet	„	9.00 a 9.05
„ „ Assorted	„	8.60 a 8.70
„ H. Scarlet	„	8.70 a 8.80
„ „ Assorted	„	8.75 a 8.80
Lustres, Figure	„	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	„	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	„	5.00 a 5.80
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.88

METALS.

Article	Per	Price
Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
„ Hoop	„	3.50 a 3.55
„ Bar	„	2.00 a 2.75
„ Wire	„	6.45 a 6.50
Lead	„	7.80 a 8.25
Pigs, W.B.	„	7.50 a 7.80
„ Lead, LB	„	7.90 a 8.10
Quicksilver, English	„	63.00 a —
„ American	„	63.50 a —
Steel, English	per tub	3.90 a 4.10
„ Swedish	„	5.20 a 5.40
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 26.00
Spelter	„	8.20 a 8.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a 20.50
„ Plates	per box	5.77 a 5.85

PRODUCE.

Article	Per	Price
Almonds	per picul	24.50 a 25.00
Alum, 1st quality	„	1.28 a 1.30
„ 2nd „	„	1.37 a 1.40
Bark, Siam	„	0.83 a 1.10
„ Camphor	„	15.20 a 15.40
Beche de Mer	„	30.00 a 65.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	„	10.50 a 11.00
„ „ Yellow	„	47.00 a 48.00
„ Hankow, White	„	56.80 a 57.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a 4,000
„ 2nd „	„	650 a 800
„ 3rd „	„	170 a 250
Brimstone	„	2.75 a 2.80
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	„	5.40 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	„	10.00 a 10.50
„ Baroos, clean	„	4,900 a 5,000
„ „ Refuse	„	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	„	145.00 a 150.00
„ Inferior	„	18.50 a 19.00
Cloves	„	31.00 a 37.50
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
„ English steam	„	10.75 a 10.15
„ Sydney	„	9.50 a —
Coffee	per picul	23.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	„	25.00 a 20.00
„ Rod	„	24.50 a 25.00
„ Nails	„	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	„	16.00 a 16.50
„ Bombay	„	17.00 a 16.50
„ Shantung	„	16.20 a 16.00
„ Ningpo	„	16.60 a 16.00
„ Tientsin	„	16.00 a 16.50
„ Tungchow	„	16.80 a 16.00
„ Calcutta		13.50 a 14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon		5.20 a 5.30
„ „ Siam		4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide		7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan		34.50 a 36.00
„ „ without bones	„	13.00 a 14.50
„ Chauchow	„	27.80 a 28.50
Cutch	„	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	„	Tls. 2.8.6 a 3.3.0
„ Red	„	3.2.0 a 3.7.5
Dried Lily Flowers		11.00 a 11.50
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces		250 a 300
„ 7 a 8 „		200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50lbs.		1.50 a 1.60
„ American per barrel of 100lbs.		3.40 a 3.50
„ „ „ of 200lbs.		6.90 a 7.05
Fungus		28.50 a 29.00
Flints		0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	„	280.00 a 285.00
„ „ 2nd „	„	160.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	„	Tls. 13.0.0 a 14.5.0
„ Superior		Tls. 21.5.0 a 21.6.0
Hemp, Hankow	„	10.50 a 12.00
„ Siam	„	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	„	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	„	5.50 a 5.60
„ 2nd „	„	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	„	42.00 a 51.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	„	12.00 a 12.50
„ „ „ middle	„	8.20 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$7.40 a 7.50
Peas, White	„	2.50 a 2.60
„ Green	„	2.60 a 2.80
„ Black	„	2.42 a 2.47
„ Yellow	„	2.50 a 2.55
„ Green Beans	„	2.40 a 2.45
Pearl Barley	„	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoe Flour	„	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
Putchuck	„	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	„	2,600 a 3,000
„ „ Mother	„	2,000 a 2,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.82 a 1.85
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.69 a 1.71
„ Manila	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ Singapore	„	1.88 a 1.91
„ Saigon	„	1.60 a 1.74
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	„	7.20 a 7.35
Seaweed, Green	„	2.75 a 2.80
„ Cut	„	3.85 a 3.95
Sesamum, White	„	5.60 a 5.80
„ Black	„	2.85 a 3.00
Sharksfin	„	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	„	27.00 a 39.00
„ California	„	11.50 a 12.00
Stockfish	„	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 5.20
„ Banjar	„	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	„	14.00 a 14.50
„ Black	„	7.95 a 8.20
Betel-Nut	„	3.25 a 3.50
Sandal Wood, Malabar	„	3.20 a 3.75
„ South Seas	„	13.50 a 14.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	„	1.60 a 2.00
„ Siam	„	2.25 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	„	5.20 a 5.45
„ „ Dark Brown	„	4.70 a 5.00
„ West Coast, Dark Brown	„	— —
„ Manila, Dry White	„	5.45 a 5.60
„ Candy	„	8.95 a 9.05
„ „ Foochow	„	8.90 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	„	8.60 a 9.50
Walnuts	„	5.25 a 6.85
Wheat, Tientsin	„	1.75 a 1.85
„ California	„	1.85 a 1.88
Wood Oil	„	Tls. 6.1.5.0 a 6.2.0.0
Pea „	„	6.1.2.0 a 6.1.5.0
Tea „	„	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.40 a 3.45

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations
STEAMERS.						
Argyll	June 4	D. Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Cyphrenes	May 24	Wood	Brit. str	1280	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Saigon
Danube	May 2	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Douglas	June 1	Pitman	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Duna	May 23	John Steele	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	Swatow
Emuy	June 4	Blanco	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Fame	—	S. Upani	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
G. of Lorne	May 29	McDonald	Brit. str	1389	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glaucus	June 4	Jackson	Brit. str	1647	Butterfield & Swire	S'pore, &c.
Glengyle	June 4	Quartly	Brit. str	1265	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ichang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Macgregor	June 3	Newell	Brit. str	2465	Gilman & Co	
Mocea	June 1	Johnson	Brit. str	687	Hop Kee	Saigon
Ningpo	June 2	R. Cass	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Norna	May 27	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Ocean	May 19	Jaques	Brit. str	971	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Penedo	June 3	Cain	Brit. str	652	Siemssen & Co	Kiungchow
Pernambuco	June 4	Wm. Hyde	Brit. str	643	Siemssen & Co	
Saada	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Thales	May 29	Coles	Brit. str	820	D. Lapraik & Co	
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
W. V. de Vries	June 4	Geo. Welmer	Brit. str	334	Fook Mow Loong	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*						
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*						
SAILING VESSELS.						
Adela	May 8	Beattie	Brit. bk	353	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Aline	June 3	Guilbert	Brit. bk	300	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Anavi	June 4	Hill	Brit. bk	468	Adamson, Bell & Co	
A. E. Vidal	May 29	Schreiber	Ger. bk	332	Wieler & Co.	
Augusta	May 17	Thomson	Brit. sch	210	Meyer & Co	
B. Taylor	June 2	J. Taylor	Brit. sch	252	McEwen, Frickel & Co	
Bertha	May 31	Ringe	Ger. bk	442	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Canaan	May 21	Manson	Brit. bk	840	Borneo Co	
Capilla	May 25	Andersen	Swed. bk	307	Order	Newchwang
Carricks	May 10	R. Carr	Brit. sh	916	Russell & Co	London
Caura	May 21	Tiemer	Ger. bk	639	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
C. Kamrye	May 25	Moller	Siam. bk	430	Kien Tye Loong	
Christian	May 7	Stehr	Ger. bk	282	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Chinaman	May 20	McKenzie	Brit. bk	690	D. Lapraik & Co	
Dauphin	May 28	Lelionnais	Fren. bg	[illegible]	Siemssen & Co	
Fifeshire	May 25	R. Ness	Brit. sh	750	Russell & Co	
Fleetwing	May 7	Guest	Amr. sh	829	Olyphant & Co	New York
Formosa	May 29	Hyland	Brit. bk	915	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Formosan	May 25	Schweer	Ger. sch	272	Melchers & Co	Newchwang
F. Perthes	June 4	Kayser	Ger. bk	480	Siemssen & Co	
Glamis	May 21	John Key	Brit. bk	1150	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Yokohama
G. Adolph	Apr. 20	Neumann	Ger. bk	300	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Gryfe	May 24	T. Roberts	Brit. sh	1073	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Gaston Anger	May 22	Guillard	French sh	301	Adamson, Bell & Co	Foochow
Hannah Law	Apr. 28	R. Greig	Brit. sh	1299	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
H. N. Carlton	May 29	G. Harkness	Amr. bk	872	Russell & Co	Honolulu
H. & Mary	May 8	Smith	Brit. bk	[illegible]	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Helena	May 4	Snow	Amr. bk	603	Russell & Co	Sydney, &c.
Helene	June 3	Volguardsen	Ger. bk	372	Wieler & Co	
Hieronymus	May 24	Biehl	Ger. bk	425	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Highlander	May 13	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1352	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Hongkong	May 20	Carl Oom	Ger. sch	208	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow
Hope	May 25	Bunton	Brit. bk	454	D. Lapraik & Co	
Hydra	Mch. 27	F. Gest	Ger. bk	785	Siemssen & Co	Callao
Irazu	May 25	Pearce	Brit. bk	327	Chinese	
Iris	May 18	Rütar	Ger. bk	506	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Jacatra	May 25	Dirksen	Dut. bg	310	Russell & Co	
Japan	May 25	Walter	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	
Leicester	May 24	Caddy	Brit. sh	1309	Borneo Co	
Livingstone	May 23	Maack	Ger. bk	530	Siemssen & Co	
Loiterer	Apr. 20	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Lydia	May 19	Youngson	Brit. bk	376	Order	
Madura	May 11	T. Stanton	Brit. bk	970	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
M. Selchan	May 24	Gerstenberg	Dan. bk	447	Wm. Pustau & Co	Touron
New Era	Apr. 25	Sawyer	Amr. sh	1147	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Novelty	May 7	Colliver	Brit. bk	375	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Panola	June 4	Lunt	Amr. sch	597	Kien Tye Loong	
Presto	May 17	Laidman	Brit. bk	384	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Macao]
Rhoda	May 24	Vincent	Brit. bk	252	Chinese	
R. Bottcher	May 21	Schultz	Ger. bk	398	Wm. Pustau & Co	Rajang
Rosina	Feb. 28	Hansen	Amr. sch	406	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Roderick Hay	June 3	Nicolson	Brit. bk	290	Chinese	
Rotterdam	May 25	L. T. Dik	Dut. bk	760	Melchers & Co	
San Lorenso	May 23	Maduringa	Span. bk	220	Remedios & Co	Sooloo
S. Packet	June 3	Verdam	Dut. bk	496	Order	
Streathro	May 18	Millar	Brit. bk	1159	Russell & Co	
Thos. Lord	Apr. 12	Hall	Amr. sh	1315	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Tullochgorum	Apr. 20	Masson	Brit. sch	175	Wieler & Co	Haiphong
Vesta	May 7	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	302	Melchers & Co	Tientsin
Western Chief	May 25	Hower	Brit. sh	750	Meyer & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.						
Chase	—	—	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	—	J. H. Grime	Hulk	318	Water Police	

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.						
SAILING VESSELS.						
Victory	May 22	Whiting	Brit. bk	212	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
CANTON.						
An-lan ‡	—	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	—	E. F. Collins	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chinkiang	June 3	Orr	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Chun-tung	—	—	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fei-hoo	—	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Kwong-on	—	Li-ping-lye	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Powan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sui-tsing ‡	—	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*						
MACAO.						
In port on 30th May, 1877.						
Spark ‡	—	G. Lefavour	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	—	Amaral	Port. g-b.	400		
Running between Canton and Macao.						
SWATOW.						
In port on 31st May, 1877.						
Alex Newton	May 30	Newton	Brit. bk	331	Ed. Vincent & Co	
Arabella	May 20	Pearson	Brit. bk	665	Dircks & Co	Amoy
Louisa	May 24	Grikesn	Dan. sch	241	Dircks & Co	Foochow
Woodlark	May 29	Largie	Brit. sch	369	Bradley & Co	London
Wodan	May 24	Meyer	Ger. bk	440	Dircks & Co	
AMOY.						
In port on 30th May, 1877.						
Almatia	May 16	Blanchard	Amr. sch	367	Boyd & Co	
Assens	May 6	Vandel	Dan. bk	256	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Benedicta	May 27	Jensen	Ger. sch	247	Dodd & Co	
Catharina	May 6	Loose	Ger. bk	359	Pasedag & Co	Samarang
H. Armitage	May 7	Mailler	Brit. bk	233	Boyd & Co	
Otto	May 19	Adamson	Ger. bg	231	Dodd & Co	
Rubicon	May 29	Timmsen	Brit. sch	204	Boyd & Co	
T. & Nelly	May 23	Fleuriot	Fren. bk	386	J. Alexander	
Willie	May 23	Badenoch	Brit. sch	274	Boyd & Co	
FOOCHOW.						
In port on 29th May, 1877.						
Lady Bowen	May 6	Fox	Brit. bk	892	Chinese	Shanghai
Wm. Manson	May 6	King	Brit. bk	866	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Woollahra	Apr. 28	Barneson	Brit. bk	942	Chinese	
SHANGHAI						
In port on 27th May, 1877.						
The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.						
Hopeful	May 19	Doncaster	Brit. sch	216	Russell & Co	
J. Nicholson	May 23	Campbell	Brit. sh	685	Frazar & Co	
Kent's Bank	May 9	Williams	Brit. sh	1004	Bryner & Bayless	
Louise	May 21	Simons	Brit. sch	280	Order	
Osburgha	July 26	Cook	Brit. bk	346	Heard & Co	
Pelham	Feb. 26	Acford	Brit. bg	254	Morris & Co	
Union	May 16	Barry	Brit. bk	555	Boyd & Co	
Windhover	May 21	Findlay	Brit. sh	846	Blain & Co	
YOKOHAMA.						
In port on 23rd May, 1877.						
B. Castle	May 8	Heath	Brit. bk	591	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Caroline	Oct. 14	Miller	Dan. sch	55	Captain	
Flying Spur	May 12	Groot	Brit. bk	735	L. Kniffler & Co	
Haze	Apr. 14	Wilkinson	Amr. sh	862	Isaacs Bros	
Scawfell	May 29	Campbell	Brit. bk	480	Walsh, Hall & Co	
MANILA.						
In port on 17th May, 1877.						
A. Llyods	May 4	....	Amr. bk	510	Martin, Dyce & Co	
Antioch	May 12	....	Amr. bk	936	Peele, Hubbell & Co	New York
Caranjah	May 9	....	Brit. bk	891	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Carmen	May 12	....	Span. bk	234	M. Franco	
Christian	May 12	....	Brit. sh	930	F. Richardson & Co	Channel
Gaspar	May 3	....	Brit. bk	730	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Hermann	Apr. 9	....	Ger. bk	223	Tillson, Hermann & Co	Liverpool
Humboldt	May 13	....	Ger. bk	330	J. French & Co	Shanghai
Kingleader	May 7	....	Amr. sh	1183	Martin, Dyce & Co	New York
L. of the Isles	Apr. 20	....	Brit. sh	656	Smith, Bell & Co	London
N. Constante	May 11	....	Span. bg	203	L. Clavo	
W. Australian	May 11	....	Brit. bk	599	Smith, Bell & Co	New York

H.M.'s SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Yokohama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Hongkong
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	Hongkong
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Yokohama
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. John Bruce	En route to Chefoo
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Ningpo
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. Chas. Willcox	Singapore
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. Hon. H. N. Hood	Hongkong
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. Hippisley	Amoy
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Lieut. A. H. Boldero	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. Theobald	Shanghai
Lapwing	double sc. gun-vl.	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman,	Tientsin
Lily	screw sloop	3	95	Com. Cochrane [Bart	Nagasaki
Magpie	double sc. gun-vl.	3	—	Com. Chas. V. Anson	Hongkong
Meanee	military-hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	Chinkiang
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Hongkong
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. Hope	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	80	Lieut.-Com. Paul	Foochow
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	150	Com. R. H. Napier	Surveying
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye	Hankow
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Singapore
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Captain B. W. Bax	Surveying Nagasaki
Thistle	double sc. gun vl	4	120	Com. Pusey	Kobe
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ashuelot	Amer. g.-b.	—	—	Commander Geo. H. Perkins
Delta	Chinese g. b.	—	—	Commander L. Ching
Gamma	Chinese g. b.	—	—	— W. M. Lang, R.N.
Ling-feng	Chinese g.-b.	—	—	— Farrow
Patino	Span. trans.	1200	—	Don Juan Rapallo

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.						
STEAMERS.						
Bombay	May 3	H. E. Smith	Brit. str	720	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
[illegible]	—		Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by D. Warres Smith, Wyndham Street, Hongkong